

Volume 35

APRIL, 1932

Number 6

Return Postage Guaranteed

# *The Improvement* **ERA**



# ANNOUNCING

## THE 1932 SUMMER SESSION



"IN THE HEART OF THE ROCKIES"

Another broad and varied program of summer work will be given at the 1932 Summer Session at the Utah State Agricultural College. Practically the entire resident faculty, including department heads, will offer courses during the period in graduate and undergraduate work. Several brilliant educators from leading colleges and universities will offer courses in the various fields.

The visiting faculty will include:

**BAND AND ORCHESTRA:** Professor A. R. McAllister of Joliet, Ill., nationally known band master and four times winner of the National Championship, will give courses for band instructors from June 6 to 24. He will demonstrate his methods by coaching an all-state band, assembled from various high schools.

**SMITH-HUGHES:** J. H. Pearson, Federal Board of Vocational Education and A. K. Getman, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Education will offer courses in Smith-Hughes work.

**CHILD WELFARE AND HEALTH EDUCATION:** Miss Maud A. Brown, a teacher and supervisor of long experience, in Kansas City and Los Angeles.

**EDUCATION:** Dr. Ward G. Reeder, Ohio State University, will give courses in advanced school administration. He is an authority in this field. Miss Jean Cox, Utah State Supervisor of Vocational Education in Home Economics and Loftor Bjarnason, Utah State Supervisor of Grammar Grades and Junior High Schools will also give work in this field.

**COACHING AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION:** B. W. Bierman of Tulane University, nationally known football coach; also prominent authorities in basketball. The courses are designed to meet the needs of high school and elementary teachers as well as administrators.

**GIRL SCOUTING:** Miss Olga Carlson, National field trainer of girl scouts, New York City.

### LECTURE PROGRAM

**DR. EDWARD H. GRIGGS,** New York City  
**DR. A. C. McLAUGHLIN,** University of Chicago  
**DR. WILLIAM T. FOSTER,** New York City  
**DR. HENRY NEUMANN,** Brooklyn, N. Y.

Registration Fee \$15.00

Write for a Catalogue

**UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**  
**LOGAN, UTAH**

# The Improvement ERA

Vol. 35, No. 6

APRIL, 1932

Organ of the Priesthood Quorums, the Mutual Improvement Associations  
and the Department of Education

## FORECAST

THE May Improvement Era is devoted and dedicated to the 2,000 missionaries now in the field and to the great army of them who have carried the "glad tidings of great joy" to practically every country under the sun—80,000 of them counting the local elders who have been called to do missionary work.

ARTICLES concerning quite a number of the foreign missions illustrated by means of photographs will appear in the May number. When the reader is through with the magazine, it is our hope that he will be fairly well acquainted with the lands in which our boys and girls are laboring.

AMONG the contributors of articles which will appear in May is Governor George H. Dern, of Utah, who discusses the intriguing subject: "Social Justice of Tomorrow."

FICTION for May will include two tender stories for Mother's Day.

## MOODS OF SPRING

MOODS of Spring is the title we have given to the unusually striking photograph used on the cover this month. It was taken by Crismon Lewis and is of a sunset on Utah Lake.

## For Every Member of the Family

### EDITORIALS

"God Lives; Jesus is the Christ".....	Heber J. Grant	322
"He is Risen".....	Harrison R. Merrill	327
The Pursuit of Happiness.....	Elsie T. Brandley	322
Education—Training Paramount.....	Harrison R. Merrill	322

### ARTICLES

Immortality—A Venture of Faith.....	Parley A. Christensen	325
Greatness in Men—George F. Richards.....	Bryant S. Hinckley	327
Michel Angelo's "Santa Famiglia".....	Mabel Frazier	333
The Best All-Around Athlete.....	Beth Swenson	334
An Investment in Culture.....	Mae Huntington	336
Wise Coeds.....	Flora Faucett	338
The Snappy Six.....	Miss Snappy	338
Economizing Economically.....	A. H. Gibbons	339
Why Stay Out of School?.....	Nellie Rae Bishop	339
Beauty in the Home—Color Harmonies and How To Use Them.....	Lutie H. Fryer	344
Ladies and Gentlemen.....	Adah R. Naylor	346
An Archer Tells Why.....	Carlton Culmsee	347
Glancing Through.....	Elsie T. Brandley	352

### FICTION

Godmother (Serial Story).....	Carla Wolfe	331
And Afterward Came Spring.....	Ardyth Kennelly	343

### POETRY

At Spring Ploughing Time.....	Alice Lee Eddy	324
Conversation On A Still Afternoon.....	Ardyth Kennelly	341
Modiste.....	Florence H. Townsend	341
Boy of the Soil.....	Bertha Woodland	341
An Orchard in Spring.....	Mary C. Shaw	341
Spring Sunset.....	Grant Redford	341
Debutantes.....	C. S. Boyer	341
Spring Hills.....	Grant Redford	341
I Shall Remember.....	Christie Lund	341
Being Alive at Four and Five.....	Alberta H. Christensen	342

### DEPARTMENTS

Lights and Shadows on the Screen.....	350
Church Music Committee.....	354
Priesthood Quorums.....	355
Mutual Messages.....	
Executive Department.....	358
Community Activity.....	360
M Men-Gleaners.....	362
Men Men.....	363
Vanguards.....	366
Boy Scouts.....	367
Bee-Hive Girls.....	368
Let's Talk it Over.....	384

## Published monthly by the GENERAL BOARDS OF THE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Melvin J. Ballard, *Business Mgr.*  
 Clarissa A. Beesley, *Asso. Bus. Mgr.*  
 O. B. Peterson, *Asst. Bus. Mgr.*  
 George Q. Morris,  
 Rachel Grant Taylor,  
*Chairmen Era and Publicity*

EXECUTIVE AND EDITORIAL OFFICES:  
 406 CHURCH OFFICE BLDG., SALT LAKE CITY, UT.  
 Copyright, 1932, by the Young Men's Mutual Improvement  
 Association Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ  
 of Latter-day Saints. All rights reserved.  
 Subscription price, \$2.00 a year, in advance;  
 20c a Single Copy.

Entered at the Post Office, Salt  
 Lake City, Utah, as second-class  
 matter. Acceptance for mailing at  
 special rate of postage provided for  
 in section 1103, Act of October,  
 1917, authorized July 2, 1918.



# EDITORIAL

Harrison R. Merrill  
Managing Editor



Heber J. Grant, Editor

Elsie Talmage Brandley  
Associate Editor

## “God Lives; Jesus Is the Christ”

I KNOW that God lives; I know that Jesus is the Christ; I know that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God; I know that the Gospel tree is alive, that it is growing, that the fruits of the Gospel growing upon the tree are good. I have reached out my hand; I have plucked the fruits of the Gospel; I have eaten of them and they are sweet, yea, even above all that is sweet.

That is the inspiration that comes to every Latter-day Saint who realizes the force of this Gospel that we have espoused. It is the Gospel of Jesus Christ. It is the plan of life and salvation.

*THIS is from a testimony delivered by President Grant and included in a book of testimonies published in 1930 by Zion's Printing and Publishing Co., Independence, Mo.*

A cursive signature of Heber J. Grant, written in dark ink. The signature is elegant and flowing, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

God lives; Jesus is the Christ, and He is the chief corner stone of this great work—He is directing it, and He will continue to direct it. He chose his prophet, and He gave him instructions and authority to establish His work; and the power and the influence of Joseph Smith are now being felt as the Angel promised.

## “He Is Risen”

HE is risen!” How those three words have thundered down the ages, gathering sound—sweet sound—but sound which thrills the souls of men!

Not “He has,” but, “He is risen!” He belonged to no day or month or year! Moments, hours, ages do not count for—He is risen!

Those three words give point to existence, purpose to life, hope to the weary as well as to the vigorous.

“If a man die, will he live again?” That question

has wailed down the ages. It went without definite, authoritative answer until on a spring morning with bursting buds and unfolding flowers all around them in a garden sorrowing women heard the reply: “He is risen!”

There was no argument. There was no citation of scriptures. There was no doubt expressed or implied. Three priceless words were spoken—simple words they were, but suddenly the whole living world took on new significance!—H. R. M.

## The Pursuit of Happiness

THE courageous and perilous Atlantic crossing of the Pilgrims, followed by the rigors and hardships of colonization in a new and unfriendly land; the struggle to achieve balance and the numerical strength necessary for independence from a mother-country from whom no further advantages were to be realized; the suffering and privation of the Revolutionary War and the period of readjustment after the war was won—all these were directed, consciously or otherwise, toward the end of securing for every American three inalienable rights—the right to live; the right to be free; the right to pursue happiness.

From this point, two hundred years after the birth of the man who is given the greatest degree of personal credit for the fact that we have a Constitution in which to declare what rights are inalienable, what can be said of the life, liberty and happiness of the American people? Have they learned, through the many decades to make life better, higher, finer, more idealistic and altruistic? Has liberty become a deeper thing; is it within the law or outside the

law? Has the extensive pursuit of happiness resulted in its capture or have we not yet learned what we are seeking?

In no period of history has the life of Americans been marked by such limitless opportunities for good. Educationally, facilities are on every hand by means of which one can inform himself along any line. Principles of health—of eating and drinking, of taking rest and exercise, of improving conditions of sanitation and disinfection—are taught to every child in the schoolroom; simple scientific facts are known before he is out of the elementary grades. The physical conditions of life have never been better. Spiritually man—collectively—has progressed. Charity work; organized welfare; prevention of cruelty to those helpless to protect themselves; child labor laws; emancipation of women in politics and industry; innumerable other and important movements and attitudes characterize the communal relationships of people. Roads and automobiles have opened up vistas of scenic beauties heretofore denied all but the wealthy. Radio and phonograph



bring into humble homes great artists. Newspapers and motion pictures carry information as to how the other half of the world is living. Surely life has never before been so rich, so pulsating with interest, so full of opportunity and promise.

The result of these conditions and developments logically would be the realization of the third inalienable right—happiness. To say a country is happy, nationally, is to voice a generality which has little basis of fact. Happiness is an individual matter, not to be regulated by governmental action; not to be attained in mass quantity. Free a country can be; happy, only those who live in the country can be.

Are Americans happy? Has their pursuit of this quality been rewarded as richly as their progress and growth in other lines would promise? Look about you—at your neighbors to the right and left; at your landlady; at your cousin Jim who struck oil on what he had considered a worthless piece of ground; at the acquaintances who are rich or poor, humble or powerful, strong or weak. Are they happy?

To answer either negatively or affirmatively would be inconsistent, for happiness is not a mass product or possession-in-general. Ten people whom you know might be happy to five who are not, or vice versa. But one generalization can be made: those who are happy are not made so through the fact of discovering oil or of being made a Supreme Justice; those who are unhappy are not so because laundry work is a vocation or stocks have gone down. Naturally, extreme poverty causes great distress, but cases of extreme poverty are not common, even in the face of the present depression.

Those who have found success in their pursuit of happiness are those who have not pursued it to the

exclusion of other things, for the mirage of fun and excitement becomes the object of the pursuit to those who give their lives to it. America is happy to the extent that Americans have come to the realization that happiness is a by-product of many other things combined in the proper amounts, just as certain chemical results are obtained from the mixing of definite elements. Money, mixed with social position, travel, financial success cannot insure joy, although the loss of these things, colored with the resentment, bitterness and suspicion which usually follow can destroy happiness. Wealth or comparative poverty are not important; the spirit which lives under either condition, is. To some, planning to shave a budget is a source of humiliation and misery; to others, shopping for bargains, dyeing last year's coat, making yesterday's left-over beef into today's delicious meat pie are sources of satisfaction and pleasure. To either, quantities and qualities of spiritual endowment are determining factors.

Analyze the life which is one's inalienable right; is it being lived fully or only in part? Look into the liberty which the Revolutionary struggle gave. Is it being decreased or augmented by ideals of personal freedom which can so easily enslave? Consider the quest for happiness. Is it failing because of too intense concentration upon it as an ultimate end; or is it being crowned with success because, like the "Blue Bird" of Matelink, it is recognized as being a part of everyday experiences and lives in the very home from which members have departed in search for it? Look into your own heart and see if you can find the obstacles to happiness. Remove them, difficult as it may be, and you will need no longer to pursue happiness; happiness will follow you.—E. T. B.

## Education—Training Paramount

**E**DUCATION—training to do and be—is paramount in the lives of Latter-day Saints. One hundred two years ago this month the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized with a pronounced philosophy: that man actually is the son of God, a brother of Jesus Christ, and that women are daughters of God and sisters of the Savior—that man, potentially, is very like God. That philosophy suggested that man should perfect his faculties with the hope that some day—ages hence—he would become like God in poise, power, and personality.

The Prophet Joseph Smith proclaimed an eternity of personal continuity giving man eons in which to work toward complete harmony with the universe. He suggested that no gain a man ever makes can be lost to him except through his own conflict with the laws which govern. He proclaimed the beautiful oneness of things—that man's endeavors in all fields will count toward his sum-total.

This philosophy of existence naturally makes the education and training of the individual a paramount objective—in fact, about the only objective that is entirely worth while. The Church early sought methods of "perfecting the Saints," of educating them in all things pertaining to their existence. Priesthood quorums, auxiliary organizations, and

schools were established in an attempt to reach into every phase of a man's nature for the purpose of clarifying his vision, of firing his ambition, and actually training him in means and methods of doing things.

The educational agencies of the Church begin upon the boys and girls early in their lives and follow them through to maturity giving them not only instruction but opportunity for expression as well. When they reach the age of maturity they have already had many experiences which have prepared them for a full and beneficial life; they have become doers of the word and not hearers only.

Scores of teachers who teach as Jesus did, for the love of humanity, as well as other scores of trained professionals who also teach for love as well as pay, have assisted them in orienting themselves. They have learned how to dance gracefully, how to play purposefully yet playfully, how to speak logically and effectively, how to sing tunefully, how to study scientifically, and how to pray and worship soulfully.

To the Latter-day Saint the Master's statement, "Be ye, therefore, perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," comprehends all of these things; therefore, education—training—is paramount and of prime importance.—H. R. M.

# At *Spring* Ploughing Time

TWO SONNETS

*By Alice Lee Eddy*

I.

I never was a man of many words  
It seemed enough to feel and know and do.  
I can't discourse about the flowers and birds  
Or praise in measured verse the sky's bright blue.  
But I am not insensate as I toil;  
I feel the warm brown earth beneath my feet,  
The moist, rich, yielding, vital strength of soil,  
The primal thrill that measures earth's heart beat.  
I smell the acrid tang of fresh-turned mold;  
I hear the plow-steel clank on hidden stone;  
I stretch my arms to catch the sun's clean gold  
And shout and laugh aloud though all alone.  
Oh, do you know the things I'd like to say  
When I come in and mumble, "Pleasant day"?

II.

I try to be a realist and jeer  
At follies of my kind, and satirize  
The awkward virtues simple people prize.  
A bitter wit Dame Fashion now holds dear,  
Applauds the bard who sings that life is drear,  
An empty jest, or worse, bids us despise  
Forbearance as a timid knave's disguise,—  
A clever song is all that she will hear.  
I try to scoff; I'd ape the present style—  
But in the hedge I hear a blue-bird sing.  
Amid my new-ploughed furrows for a while  
I pause to catch the challenge of the spring.  
Somehow my quickened senses teach my mind  
That life is good and nature's God is kind.





# IMMORTALITY

## *A Venture of Faith*

By

Parley A. Christensen, Ph.D.

IT is not my purpose to argue the question of immortality.

That would be attempting too much; for, after all has been said on the subject that can be said, death will remain for many people a sphinx by the road of life, forever propounding a riddle which finds no altogether satisfactory explanation in the answers of men. Immortality is, accordingly, a subject about which no thoughtful man will dogmatize.

It is, however, a subject about which we all have opinions and attitudes. Some seem to find an answer to the riddle in one way, and others, in another. Some find assurance in the theological teachings to which they subscribe. They accept without serious difficulty the orthodox position of the Christian Church. Others try to think their way independently to an answer. For example, many thoughtful people believe that faith in the immortality of the human spirit finds its strongest justification in the feeling that in the scheme of things some provision is made whereby the universe shall not lose its intellectual, moral, and spiritual gains. They argue that the highest achievement of the creative process is the human mind, and that the supreme good in the scale of universal values is man's conception of moral and spiritual truth. To them, it is inconceivable that human personality, once achieved and gloriously endowed with capacity for progressive enrichment, not only of itself but also of other personalities, should in the death of the body suffer annihilation.

Still others seem to believe that the individual body and spirit are doomed like the magic creations of Prospero to pass into thin air, but that great men and women, in dying, leave after them memories

*Those people who have difficulty accepting fully the teachings of the Church regarding immortality will undoubtedly find in this article much that will help them to make "a venture of faith".*

of their worth, and that in those memories the excellent qualities of their minds and spirits will be made immortal. "What more," they ask, "would one have than that he should remain a permanent influence for good among the children of men? Certainly, it is a noble ambition to desire to live in such a manner that one's conduct, one's ideals, and one's conceptions of truth and beauty shall become a priceless legacy passed on to all of the generations yet to come.

"It is an inspiring thought that even in this world of transi-

tory things fine acts and thoughts do tend to live again. Why not live in the consciousness of that fact and go no farther in your quest of immortality?"

ONE thinks instantly of George Eliot who asked only that she might, in dying, join

"the choir invisible  
Of those immortal dead who live again  
In minds made better by their presence; live  
In pulses stirred to generosity  
In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn  
For miserable aims that end with self,  
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars,  
And with their mild persistence urge man's search  
To vaster issues."

To her it is life to come to be for others a "cup of strength" in the trying crises of life, to

"Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love,  
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty,  
Be the sweet presence of a good diffused  
And in diffusion ever more intense."

While all would admit the nobility of the desires here expressed, many would contend that the immortality of George Eliot's conception is hardly an immortality at all. It does not satisfy the mind in quest of ultimates. It does not provide a real perpetuity of moral and spiritual gains. For our wise men say that races, like individuals, die, and that planets, too, grow old and pass away. And when race and earth cease to be, how shall the fine fruits of the





spiritual strivings of great men be preserved, unless in some way the spirit of man survives the last act of the cosmic drama?

In answer to this objection it might, of course, be urged that moral and spiritual values are real only in relation to human personalities, and that consequently an insistence upon their survival in the universe is hardly rational when one postulates the final annihilation of the race.

SO runs this stream of thought with its changing cross-currents and shifting eddies. As I said at the outset it is not my primary purpose to attempt an evaluation of the various ideas with which various people support a belief in a future life. Indeed this article was hardly intended for those in whom there already exists a living faith. Rather it was planned for those who have sought in vain for an assurance of immortality, and who are at the moment stranded on the sandbars of doubt. While I dare not expect to supply the desired assurance, I do hope to suggest a helpful point of view, an attitude conducive to moral and spiritual health.

In human thought regarding many of the problems of life there is much uncertainty. When we seek to understand ourselves, perplexing questions crowd in from all sides. With respect to many of them we may well cultivate an attitude of patient waiting, feeling confident that further light will come and enable us to find correct answers. But there are some problems which lie so close to our daily lives, and which are so significant in their bearing upon character and conduct that failure to reach at least a working solution of them may endanger the whole course of life.

BY way of illustration, let me refer to one of the most disturbing conceptions prevalent in the world today. Most of us have been brought up to think of ourselves as a union of two natures, an animal nature and a spiritual nature, the one linking us to the living things of a lower order, the other to Divinity itself. We have sometimes been conscious of conflict between them. We have recognized that with the beasts of the field we share certain instincts, habits, and desires.

But we have been taught to believe that we possess minds or spirits that can control and direct the animal in us and point the way for us to values that transcend the mere gratification of our instinctive natures. In brief, we have felt that we are free agents, enjoying the power of election, masters determining our own fate. With this conception of ourselves has gone necessarily a sense of moral responsibility. Now, everybody who is in touch with the main currents of thought knows that ideas are being disseminated which, if accepted, lead almost inevitably to a denial of man's spiritual nature and to the affirmation of his complete identity with the physical world. The phenomena which we have been pleased to call mental and spiritual are explained as the mere excrement of a physical basis, explainable in terms of physical, chemical, and biological law.

Man thus becomes a mere puppet in a vast mechanism, directed not only in his physical conduct but also in his very thoughts and feelings by forces over which he has no control. Now it is clear that to anyone who accepts this point of view, the whole moral structure of society is meaningless, and personal responsibility a fiction. So we have in conflict two conceptions of man. One of them asserts man's kinship with the divine; the other makes him a meaningless marionette in a world indifferent to moral and spiritual values.

IT is hardly necessary to say that, when one is uncertain in the presence of such opposing views, it makes a great deal of difference whether or not he is able to adopt a wholesome attitude or a sane working hypothesis.

The practical question is: What is a good working principle, a safe rule of action, when one faces a dilemma such as the one suggested?

I should say that, with reference to questions involving our moral or spiritual nature, whenever the evidence for and against two conflicting conceptions is inconclusive, leaving the mind uncertain as to where the truth lies, it is the part of wisdom to make a venture of faith in favor of the conception which will satisfy the noblest desires of our hearts and give significance and purpose to our lives. In accepting tentatively a plan let it

be that one which would exalt and not degrade us.

Faith has sometimes been defined as the demand for truth which the mind makes on the universe. When we are in doubt as to whether or not the universe has much or little in store for us, why should we not assume that it has much, and live for it? Why should we not demand that it provide for us an opportunity to achieve the things we most value in those rare moments when we lose our petty, selfish, fleshly selves in contemplation of the things of the spirit?

The relation of all this to the problem of immortality is obvious. I am asking the one who is uncertain to make a venture of faith. I am asking him to assume that in the order of things provision is made whereby he may realize his finest ideals of character, of knowledge, and of loving service.

His venture of faith will not, of course, change the cosmic plan, whatever that may be; but it will make a great difference in the way he will live. If he assume that he is immortal, he is likely to live for immortality. He is likely to build character with reference not only to the here but also to the hereafter. The result will be a life that is discriminating, purposeful, and happy. Whatever the answer to the riddle of the sphinx may prove to be, he shall have made no mistake.

AND what inducements to fine ventures in faith there are in the philosophy of Mormonism! In no other religious conception is man given a greater dignity. In no other may his aspirations be higher. When the young Latter-day Saint faces, as he must face, baffling and disconcerting thoughts regarding life, its origins, its present significance, and its probable destiny, and when he turns here and there for answers to his questions, he should not forget the high hopes that have inspired his own people. With his fathers he should make a glorious venture in faith, asking much of the universe and living as if tomorrow he were to possess it. If he does that, he shall find that as his righteous desires for this life realize themselves in character and achievements, his faith in the hereafter will, as if by a subtle alchemy, change into a genuine assurance.

# Greatness in Men



## George Franklin

# RICHARDS

By

Bryant S. Hinckley

President of Liberty Stake



GEORGE FRANKLIN RICHARDS' life has no failures, no dark shadows, no trace of faltering in the face of difficulties, no equivocating when there was a choice to be made between right and expediency, no yielding to insidious influences, however tempting, no deviating from the path of rectitude, no deserting of ideals. His life is marked by a constant, safe and steady marching forward. He has always stood on the side of right and justice, radiating hope, inspiring confidence, building up faith and shedding abroad the genial rays of love. Such a life is indeed a victorious one though it be neither spectacular nor highly colorful.

George F. Richards is a son of the soil, born in Farmington, Davis County, Utah, February 23, 1861. His father, Franklin Dewey Richards, president of the quorum of twelve apostles and church historian, was a man of learning and initiative. His mother, a woman of refinement and superior intelligence, came with her parents from England to Nauvoo when she was eleven years of age. Their son inherits his mellowness and sweetness of disposition from both sides.

HE attended the schools of his native town and in 1881 was graduated from the University of Deseret (University of Utah) having passed successfully the course prescribed in English Language and Literature. Soon after his graduation he was employed as a clerk in the office of the Utah Central Railroad. He subsequently left the Railroad Company, against

David, the sweet singer of Israel, wrote a note appropriate for use here:

*"Blessed is every one that feareth the Lord;*

*That walketh in his ways . . .*

*Thy wife shall be as a fruitful vine by the sides of thine house;*

*Thy children like olive plants round about thy table.*

*Behold, that thus shall the man be blessed that feareth the Lord."*





their desires, to engage in farming, which occupation he followed principally until he was called to the apostleship. In addition to farming and stock raising he engaged in the lumber and hardware business in Tooele. He was successful in all he undertook.

From his boyhood he was active in the Church, as this brief record indicates. He was set apart and has served consecutively as elder, seventy, high priest and patriarch. For sixteen years he was counselor in the presidency of the Tooele Stake of Zion.

IN April, 1906, he became a member of the council of twelve apostles. From 1916 to 1919 he presided over the European Mission. This was during the most turbulent days of the great World War. Conscriptions were so drastic that men were not available, consequently women did largely the work of the Church. At one time nearly three hundred women were doing such work.

For eleven years he has been president of the Salt Lake Temple. Thus all his life the welfare of the Church has been his major concern.

George F. Richards has been prominent in civil affairs, serving as county treasurer of Tooele

County, chairman of the school board and a member of the state legislature. He is a man of lofty ideals but wise and prudent, always employing safe and practical methods to achieve his ends.

Early in life he learned the meaning of hard work and felt the weight of responsibility. At an age when most boys are in high school he was doing

for molasses, and in this way provided for the family. With cord wood I paid a mason for laying up a stone wall four and one-half feet high on the south side of our lot. This was laid up with lime mortar. I hauled the lime, the rock and the sand with that yoke of oxen. We put an addition of two rooms on our house, the walls of which were built of adobe. I hauled all the material, tended the mason and assisted with the work.

"The family used wood exclusively for fuel. I hauled the wood from the canyon and cut it into stove lengths for burning.

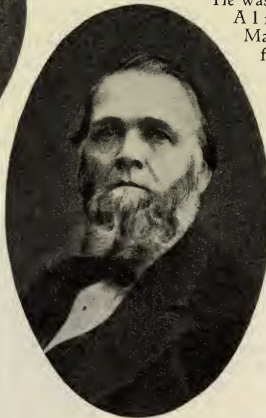
"I engaged in all the ordinary sports of my day, playing marbles and base ball. Many a day I started for the canyon an hour or more before the stars quit shining in order to get my load of wood and be home for a four o'clock ball game."

He was married to Alice Almira Robinson March 9, 1882. For fifty years they have walked hand in hand through sunshine and shadow and have faced the perplexities and vicissitudes of life without fear and with a conquering faith. They have made a home and reared a family that challenges the admiration of all who know them and of all who understand the fundamentals of life.

**Alice Almira Robinson** is a brave and beautiful woman with a sweet and radiant spirit, the mother of fifteen children, ten daughters and five sons.

Thirteen of these children are living. All of the boys have been on missions and the girls have all been married in the temple. This song of the poet finds glorious fulfillment in her life:

"The bravest battle that ever was fought, Shall I tell you where and when?



Above: Franklin Dewey Richards and Nancy Longstroth Richards, parents of George Franklin Richards.



Lower: George F. Richards and his wife find many pleasant hours on the golf links.

a man's work. Referring to this he said:

"Early in the spring of 1876 my older brother went on a mission to England and left me a yoke of oxen, a canyon cart, and chains. With these, although I was but fifteen years of age, in his absence I hauled wood from Farmington Canyon and traded it to the grist mill for grist stuff, to the molasses mill





On the maps of the world you will find  
it not,  
"Twas fought by the mothers of men.

"Oh, ye with banners and battle-shot,  
And soldiers to shout and praise;  
I tell you the kindest victories fought  
Were fought in those silent ways."

THESE parents believe in the fireside, in the laughter of little children, in the gospel that builds happy, peaceful homes where the purest longings of the heart are best satisfied. They have carried this doctrine to a beautiful fruition. "Home, sweet home" finds response in every heart that has been touched with the comforting influence of a real home. That is the kind they have made. One never becomes acquainted with a family like this without being impressed with its fundamental value.

To maintain the integrity of the home is the primary concern of the church and of the state. No people can rise higher than the level of its family life. What this country is going to amount to in the end depends upon what happens to its homes. If the family decays there is no magic by which you can save the church.

Home-building is a fine art, the work of master craftsmen. The parents who create at the fireside the atmosphere in which strong men and noble women grow have created something finer than ever found expression in marble or bronze. The

George F. Richards and  
his five sons

sublime creations of the artists which glorify the ages and immortalize the race are not comparable to the moulding of the eternal soul of man. To create a home where the souls of children are touched with the expanding power of a radiant faith; where there filters into their hearts the assurances that really great things can be accomplished if one goes steadfastly forward; where they hear in daily prayer and conversation: "Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed," is a supreme achievement.

GEORGE F. RICHARDS and his wife have come as near doing this as any two people we

know. Their sons are honorable men, men of faith, devotion and shining integrity—their daughters are noble women, kind, lovable, intelligent and true as steel. This is a blue ribbon family. These parents have made a real contribution to this Republic.

Let us remember that boys and girls do not grow to the estate of noble manhood and womanhood just by chance. These parents have led the way and set the example—their leadership is not of the driving kind. Honesty, industry, affection and faith are enshrined in this home. These are the virtues that underlie all sound living, that purify, elevate and enrich this mortal life and make the world secure and happy.

Following the death of the late beloved Anthon H. Lund, George F. Richards was made president of the Salt Lake Temple. It was

a wise and happy choice. The tranquility of his mind and the serenity of his spirit are in harmony with the sanctity of the place over which he presides. He was set apart to this office by President Heber J. Grant on March 14, 1921, and immediately assumed the responsibilities of the office. For eleven years he has administered the affairs of that institution with gratifying results.

During his presidency the work has gone steadily forward; the capacity of

(Continued on page 342)



Alice R. Richards surrounded by  
her eight daughters

# Godmother

IN the exalted mood of this particular Saturday evening, which stood apart from other Saturdays and other evenings like a song out of silence, Rachel hated meeting Mark. In fact, she almost slipped into the tall doorway she was passing, to avoid meeting his eyes.

It was hard to explain just why Rachel hated to meet Mark. They had not been particularly close friends (except, perhaps, at first, six years ago) but they had never even remotely been enemies. It had been one of those subtle edgings away, a tacit truce to observe barriers that each would prefer not to explain.

Rachel had been thinking about her new apartment with her one blue Persian rug, her two possibly genuine Heppelwhite chairs; thinking of her one real Venetian vase with the indescribable lights of blue-lilac through it, and wondering whether Andrew Wickenham would send her yellow roses and heather when he saw it.

SHE had been thinking that mounting three flights of deeply cushioned stairs to a door that bore her own nameplate, and spending hours and hours of utter solitude broken only by the calling of Andrew, was the most perfect program she could have dreamed for her own dream-driven existence.

And passing spacious shop window mirrors that showed her a lovely, perfectly tinted face and a lovely, perfectly gowned figure, she had marveled and wondered why she was herself with three hundred dollars a month and her own gracious apartment to go home to, while Margie was still slaving at her P. B. X. switchboard uptown; and Dorothy—who had been the prettiest and cleverest and most promising of them all—was somewhere out in the country with an old-looking face and three almost indistinguishable babies.

IT was silly to avoid Mark. His only offense was to wrench her thoughts away from Andrew; and resenting that, she reflected, was childish of one in her new state of triumph. He had almost passed her, not looking and as if he didn't care, when she wheeled about, and laid her hand in its taffeta-like kid glove on his sleeve.

Why, she wondered, must good-looking men wear suits after they begin to turn shabby?

"Hello, Mark," said Rachel; and when his face caught itself in the middle of lighting up, she wished she had not paused.

"Hello, Ray," said the voice she thought she had quite forgotten. It was a low, sweet voice with almost liquid tones, and a curious restraint behind it that implied that only a few things out of a possible very many were being uttered aloud. "How are you? You're looking well."

"Really, Mark?" His inscrutable eyes traveled from the brown hat that was intricately simple, down the lovely face and the supple, subtle *tailleur* to the slender feet in kidskin shoes which, too, might have been tautly made of taffeta. "You're thinking that I'm looking changed, too, aren't you? Oh, and I am changed! A completely different person, inside and out. I wonder, if you could see my new inner trappings, if you would still say, 'You're looking well?'"

"I haven't the least idea." What a beast he was! Then, in that same low, vibrant voice that went so strangely with his attitude of indifference, he asked, "Where are you going? To a party?"

"Oh, it might be, Mark." Rachel was laughing almost with excitement.

"A party all by myself. After all these stuffy years of rubbing against people, I've actually acquired a place where I can be alone. Absolute solitude in a beautiful room of my own is the most perfect gift my fairy godmother could have granted. I can scarcely believe she really has! Most fairies are a bit vindictive, don't you think? They seem to feel that our one crime is really wanting things, punishable always, sooner or later, by our having to do strictly without them. Can you blame me for being proud of my very good taste in godmothers, and wanting to make a celebration of her lavishness?"

HIS interest had flickered toward hers and gone out again. Now he was examining some frayed threads on his cuff, with an air of politely letting her go on talking. She wondered why she was talking to him at all, yet somehow he had





By **CARLA WOLFE**

*Illustrated by*

PAUL CLOWES

*"Godmother" is modern enough to catch the fancy of the most sophisticated of our modern younger set and yet is full of heart interest that will appeal to old and young alike. It will run through three issues of the Improvement Era, gaining strength to the last line. Carla Wolfe knows her "moderns."*



*"How much do you make now, Mark?"*

*"Thirty-five dollars. But—" with a braggart flourish— "I work only half days."*

*Rachel's hard little words hurtled themselves like pebbles against glass. "I earned sixteen dollars a week six years ago. Now I get seventy."*



turned and was walking in her own direction. "Do you think," he inquired at last, "that godmothers—even some little scrubs of godmothers—would trouble to thwart a person who asked no more than that?"

He's jealous, and being hateful about it, she told herself, to stop bleeding from a little wound.

Aloud she laughed, "Don't say too much about the littleness of it until you really see. I'm going to show it to you right now, and all the lovely things that belong with it. I'm even going to let you hear about some of the changes I've achieved inside."

"You don't need to," he assured her, but as if his answer might have been hours long, had he chosen to say all that he had to say.

"Perhaps not for my own sake, but for yours. You're a very rude, ill-bred young man, and you're probably suffering now for the brutal mistakes of your youth. I'm going to insist on showing you just what I mean—what I've got at last—and challenge you to scorn my darling godmother. It should at least point a lesson for you to use sometime in the future, when you're in a situation that really matters."

ALL the time she was talking, she was urgently telling herself, I hope he doesn't. He's simply ill-natured and dull, and there's not an earthly reason for his ever seeing my place. Besides, he'd probably come around again, and meet Andrew and spoil the atmosphere entirely. He has no right to!

"Might you decide to work all day, instead of only half?"

On the way up the stairs that seemed to make obeisance beneath each footfall, when they were out of the field of the second floor light and ascending toward the door with her own impressive nameplate on it, when they were all but in shadow and only an intensely strong and masculine presence moved beside her, Rachel thought: This is wrong—wrong! The first to enter my door with me! It should not be Mark.

The spell of enchantment that had attended every detail of this new miracle, and every hour of this charged day, hovered more waveringly as she found that she could in no way give another's name to this presence who was as strong and as masculine as Andrew Wickenham.

In the living room, which was at once fragile and rich, delicately toned and deeply accented with color, Mark looked over-tall and poorly groomed and as if he worked too hard or did not sleep enough.

BUT

he loved the room. The passive, careless mask had presumably fallen into the dull-blue urn which was the first thing that met his eyes, and remained there.

"I take back every word I said about your godmother," he said once during their talk. "I think I can honestly hope for you that she doesn't run across mine some day and exchange ideas."

"It isn't smart any more to be disillusioned, Mark," she told him lightly. "I'm sure you feel something banal about not getting your share in this cruel world. But because I know you too well to have to make (Cont. on p. 376)





By  
Mabel  
Frazer  
*Florence, Italy*

# Michel Angelo's "Santa Famiglia"

THE other day two Americans sat down before Angelo's "Santa Famiglia," and after a long period of contemplation the man said, "I bet you that if anybody but Michel Angelo had painted that thing, no one would think it art at all. Why, just look at that woman! She's absolutely masculine!"

I listened to more, but Michel Angelo is the patron saint of ar-

tists, and I could endure only so much. At last I turned.

"That child," said I, "is the only one in Florence worthy to be the Christ Child!" Whereupon I proceeded to point out to my countryman some of the things in the picture that hold me spell-bound.

MICHEL ANGELO, as the guides all tell you, was not a painter; he was a sculptor, and he painted as a sculptor. This rondel in the Uffizi Gallery is the

only existing easel picture known to be painted entirely by him.

True, he painted the frescoes on the Sistine Chapel ceiling, but he very well knew that a ceiling was not the proper place for decoration, and he protested bitterly at being compelled to leave his chisels to paint it. But Raphael hoped to force his great rival to a disastrous public failure, and suavely handled the Pope—patron of them both—to force Angelo to the task, and in so doing forced him to the

(Continued on page 374)



**The Best All-Around Athletes in the Intermountain West**

**Left to right: Jack Thornley and Newell Rushforth, Davis; Lyndon Dudley, Spanish Fork (2nd place); Hunt Sanford, Springville, (4th); Ernest Jensen, Payson, (3rd); Duane Tollestrup, Gunnison Valley, (5th); Bob Stratford, Weber County (1st); Joe Chandler, Weber County; Fred Reeve, Hinckley; Robert Spalding, Wasatch Academy (6th).**

*This is the Olympic year. Here is 1931's crop of athletes who entered the All-around contests last year. The record of the winner will give M Men, Vanguards, and others a mark to shoot at.*

By

Beth Swensen



# *The* Best All-Around ATHLETE

IT is evening in the Brigham Young University stadium. A great blur of excitement runs through the vast crowds in the grand stand as the twenty-first annual relay carnival comes to a dramatic close after a stupendous array of young athletes gathered from colleges and prep schools in four states have demonstrated their ability in countless contests of running, jumping and throwing.

The rhythmical pounding of feet on the cinder path ceases, the javelin and discus lie deserted on the fields as silent reminders of the battle of superiors that has been waged to an unparalleled climax. The most spectacular hero to emerge from the field strewn with old records that have been shat-

tered ruthlessly is Bob Stratford, winner of the title best all-around athlete, who comes to the official's stand to receive his award. He is a fair-haired sixteen-year-old and blushes deeply as the President of the University and the Coach shake hands with him.

To win his new title and incidentally the E. L. Roberts award, a seventeen jewel platinum watch, Stratford fought his way through nine events against ten other close competitors and amassed an un-

precedented score of five thousand eighty-two points. Though he failed to break any standing records, he was consistently outstanding in each of the nine events. His closest rival for the crown, L. Dudley from Spanish Fork, made two sensational spurts, breaking the conference records in the 440 yd. dash and the 220 yd. low hurdles, but he could not match the smoothness that was Stratford's in each performance. Bearing the trophies of three first places, four





second places, one third and one eighth, Bob's record stands:

	Points
100 yd. dash, :10¾.....	600
Broad jump, 19 ft. 4½ in....	480
Shot put, 38 ft. 8 in.....	432
High jump, 5 ft. 7 in.....	626
440 yd. dash, :53 1/5.....	920
Discus, 88 ft.....	287
Javelin, 134 ft.....	370
220 yd. low hurdles, :28 2/5	647
Pole vault, 10 ft. 6 in.....	720

Total points 5082

THIS virile young athlete rated first in the 100 yd. dash, the broad jump, and the pole vault; second in the shot put, high jump, 440 yd. dash and 220 yd. low hurdles; third in the javelin and way down to eighth in the discus throwing contest. He told me confidentially that the 440 yd. dash was his favorite of all the events and he hopes sometime to better his record.

Bob is the son of Earl and Elizabeth Stratford and was born at Ogden, Utah, in 1915. Most of his time has been spent in the same city, where he has passed through the kindergarten, Mount Fort grade school, North Junior High and Weber Senior High Schools. Bob has always been an athlete since the days he used to play baseball, buck the line and run the 100 yd. dash with the neighbor boys on an old vacant lot.

Probably because he is so young, he rather reluctantly admitted that training had anything to do with his unusual ability to win. "But," he conceded, "I don't drink, smoke, take tea or coffee and I always average ten hours sleep every night." Dick Thorne, his coach, who was once one of Brigham Young's most brilliant athletes added humorously, "Yes, Bob gets plenty of sleep; that's the reason he's so good. Ten hours a night at home and six hours a

day in my classes—that makes sixteen!"

THOUGH this versatile young track star also won division honors for Weber High School as all-star halfback in football and all-star guard in basketball, athletics have not interfered with his school work and he is an excellent student. Bob has a very methodical mind and likes bookkeeping and mathematics.

I could not suppress a gasp of surprise when I asked him, "Aside from all your other athletics what is your hobby?" The prompt reply was "Tennis." Even in his hobby, he is not content to be just passably good and came to the city finals in the Ogden matches last year.

Last summer found Bob poring over double entry books for the Utah Power and Light Co. Last fall he went down to Brigham Young along with his coach, Dick Thorne.

By  
Mae  
Huntington



"Hauling Nets," by Anthony Thieme—Boston Purchase Prize, 1931

# An Investment in Culture

*Herein is told the story of a project which, on account of the heart-power of a few great men, and the sacrifices of hundreds of children as well as adults, has received national acclaim.*

NEARLY twenty years ago three men, an artist, a school superintendent, and a physician, met in the artist's studio for a friendly chat. Perhaps it was the atmosphere of the studio, for the walls were hung with out-door sketches, bringing into that little unfinished room faint echoes of whispering aspens, of gurgling brooks, and of sighing pines; perhaps it was the stirring of Spring herself, whose heralds could be seen through the great west window, which looked out upon fragrant, green meadows, beyond which Utah Lake and its bordering mountains were dimly visible in the distance. Whatever it was, the conversation of the three friends soon launched into a discussion of art and its refining influence on the world.

John Hafen was the artist whose studio that spring afternoon lost its usual character and became a plot of ground—rich in possibilities, great in promise—in which a seed was sown by the careful, skilled hands of the artist and his friends. The seed sprouted,

grew, and bore fruit and today we have the Springville High School Art Gallery.

THE three men agreed that if love of art were to be developed it must begin in youth since that is the time of habit-forming. Accordingly Mr. Hafen selected from those on the walls of his studio, a painting, "The Mountain Stream," one of his finest canvases, and announced his intention of presenting it to the high school. This he did, expressing the hope that this picture would be a nucleus around which a great art collection would grow.

The three began their campaign by talking art to students, teachers, and school patrons. Then art meetings were held where lectures were given, reproductions of famous pictures by old masters were displayed, while teachers and visiting artists explained their merits and told something of the lives of the painters. The gospel of beauty was spread, little by little, until the people of the town began



to experience a feeling of appreciation for the works of Mr. Hafen and the reproductions then on display.

OTHER artists of the state, seeing what was being done in Springville, and becoming interested in Hafen's presentation, sent paintings of their own to be added to the one already presented. This group included canvases by J. T. Harwood, G. Wesley Browning, Lee Greene Richards, Mahonri M. Young, Mrs. Emma Smart, E. H. Eastmond, and J. B. Fairbanks.

These paintings were unveiled in April, 1907, before an audience that by this time had become irrepressibly enthusiastic in the cause of art. The city council voted a special tax to carry on the work; the school board appropriated an amount equal to the tax; and this sum, known as the Springville High School prize, was offered each year at the Alice Art Institute at Salt Lake City.

This purchase prize, ranging from one hundred to one hundred fifty dollars, was small considering the quality of pictures entered; for many of the finest paintings in the present collection were obtained in this manner. Among these is "The Tepees," considered by art critics to be John Hafen's masterpiece and now valued at five thousand dollars. "The Harvest," by J. Leo Fairbanks, and "The Boy and the Bun," by J. T. Harwood, were also among these early prize pictures.

So the collection grew until 1915 when the legislature passed the school consolidation law and Springville became a part of Nebo District. This act prevented the school board any longer from giving financial help; and as a result the project languished for several years, since, at that time, to raise the entire fund seemed too much for a student responsibility.

HOWEVER, in 1921 the idea was conceived of holding a spring salon at the high school as was done yearly in Paris, and out of the exhibit to begin again the purchase of pictures. The first salon was composed almost exclusively of Utah artists, but the following year it included paintings from the surrounding states and California. In 1923, invitations were sent to leading artists all over the United States to enter their paintings in the Springville High School Exhibit.

A brief history of the movement and its aims was sent with these invitations, and the response from artists representing half the states in the Union was overwhelming. Albert Rosenthal, one of the best portrait painters of America, was so pleased with the idea of a little western town, scarcely visible on the map, placing a collection of the best art before its students, that he

asked if he might be allowed to present a painting. As a result "Little Fan" was added to the gallery. Other artists have been similarly impressed and have presented canvases.

Several years ago an enterprising Junior Class of the school conceived the idea of purchasing a picture, thereby making another addition to the collection each year. The classes which have succeeded this one have continued to

follow this precedent, until it has become an established custom. This is known as the Junior Class purchase prize and some of the gallery's finest possessions have been added as a result of this prize.

Our backward glance would be incomplete without some mention of the sculpture collection. For about the time that John Hafen presented his first painting to the school, Cyrus E. Dallin, responsive to the artistic movement which was beginning to be felt in his native town, gave to the school a reproduction of his statue, "Paul Revere." The original of this work won the twenty-thousand-dollar prize for the best conception of Paul Revere, a competition that was entered into by the best sculptors of the world.

Since that time Mr. Dallin has presented "The Appeal to the Great Spirit" and a replica of the statue of Emmeline B. Wells. In (Cont. on p. 379)



"Tepees," by John Hafen

"Afternoon Glow," by John F. Carlson



*Here they are—four “snappy” letters from people who are economizing and like it. Each letter was awarded a check as each is an interesting document. These came in answer to our invitation published in the January Improvement Era.*

## Wise Coeds

By FLORA FAUCETT, Provo

NO matter how great the loss, there is always some small gain.” We four coeds of the “Y” have learned from this depression the all-wise art of being thrifty.

Because we were all in the same financial situation, and because the chances for continuing school looked “slim,” we resolved to prove that batching is cheaper than boarding in “Ad-a-Line Flat.” (So called because when one writes a letter we all “ad-a-line” and thus save postage.)

The first thing we did was to budget our money. Seven dollars and fifty cents was the monthly limit for each, not including personal needs.

Following is the individual monthly budget: Rent, \$3.00; electricity, 25c; milk, 71c; coal, 90c; wood, 10c; groceries, \$2.00; extra household expenses, 54c. Total, \$7.50. Excepting canned fruit, nothing is brought from home that is not included in the \$2.00 grocery allowance.

Each Friday the two cooks for the ensuing week make a menu of well-balanced meals consisting of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and salads. Meat is only served twice a week. Saturday, bargain hunting is in order for the cooks, while the other two do the week's laundering. It is a credit to coeds of today that we have never gone to school without our meals or left undone our housework.



*Saturday, bargain hunting is in order for the cooks.*

As proof of the adequacy of our budget, we have kept healthy. Our scholastic standing averages “B.” We budget our time in order that studies may not suffer. Studying is done after six o'clock each night. On Friday night the school work is done, leaving Saturday evening for recreation and Sunday for church activities.

For a lesson in economy, cooperation, meal-planning and home management, we recommend a course in batching to any college student before entering matrimony. It is a “Y's Coed” who batches during depression.



*Each girl cooks and does household duties one day a week.*

## The Snappy Six

By MISS SNAPPY, THE SIXTH, B. Y. U.

I HEAR you're batching this year,” my friend greeted me the other day.

“Yes. I'm enjoying it immensely,” I answered. “And the best part of it is that it's costing me only \$12.00 a month.”

“What!” he exclaimed in astonishment. And because I fear you, too, are saying the same thing, I am going to tell you all about it.

Our Snappy Six are as happy a family as you'd find anywhere. Besides myself; Miss Snappy, the first, Arizona; Miss Snappy, the second, Murray; Miss Snappy, the third, Spanish Fork; Miss Snappy, the fourth, Missouri; and Miss Snappy, the fifth, Idaho Falls, make up our group. We live in a ground floor apartment and have glorious fun playing the game of “making ends meet.”

After a quarter of school we can truthfully say that we have lived on \$12.00 each per month. Here is our budget for each girl: Rent, \$4.00; coal, \$1.00; lights, 50c; food, \$6.50; making a total of \$12.00. (Personal expenses, of course, are additional.)

On Saturday a week's supply is purchased at one time and have we learned how to find bargains? Take a shopping tour with us and see.

Each girl cooks and does household duties one day a week. Batching is the best experience a girl can have, and the “Snappy Six” are always ready for the appetizing breakfasts, warm lunches, and delicious dinners prepared.

We have fresh vegetables and fruits, properly balanced foods and plenty of them. One look at our jolly gang will prove we are not suffering from under nourishment, or anemia. Miss Snappy, the fifth, who is school nurse, vouches for the saneness and bounteousness of our diet.

If you still doubt—call upon us at 6 p. m. any evening and try one of our time tested delicious dinners seasoned with spicy talk and jolly wit.

Signed—“The Snappy Six.”



# Economizing Economically

By A. H. GIBBONS, Logan, Utah

IT isn't fun but it's good experience to keep a family of six on \$47.00 a month including \$20.00 for rent and \$8.50 for coal.

We landed in Logan with enough money to live on for a couple of months, pay tuition, and buy books. I almost blush to think how I tried to get a few pieces of furniture for almost nothing. A crippled chair and table were repaired. A widower lent us two beds, a table and two chairs for \$1.00. The Bishop's counselor gave us a rusty old stove for only the labor of making it presentable. What matter if the grate was made of bolts, wheels, etc; and the damper must be raised with a curved wire? An old dishpan, a tub and some fruit jars were rescued from a trash pile.

And food! Green stuff for kiddies! What joy the discovery of water-cress on a Sunday exploring expedition. Windfall apples dried on shares; carrots thinned for thinnings; factory beans picked for beans—all this added to the fare and helped to fill bottles, while we thrived on a diet of apples—dried, baked, stewed, sauced and made into salad. For variation we had raw carrots, creamed carrots, fried carrots, carrot salad, and carrots.

Friday nights in the temple paid for most of our milk. By cooking breakfast for two roomers we got our cereal paid for and likewise our bread.

It would be a long tale to tell how we put up 300 quarts of fruit and bought only two bushels. Need-

*I wonder the faculty members did not get exceedingly tired of my continual asking for work. But I got it! Thirty dollars a month!*



less to say we did a lot of bottling on shares and got a lot of neighbors to share bottles with us.

A cast off washer was bought for \$2.50, and we did washings for students.

I wonder the faculty members did not get exceedingly tired of my continual asking for work. But I got it! Thirty dollars a month!

Now we're on the home stretch. If we can live until the last of May, I'll have my degree, and, if experience counts for anything, I should be able to teach folks how to economize economically, don't you think?



*We buy our necessary books together and outside of that we scarcely know what money is.*

## Why Stay Out of School?

By NELLIE RAE BISHOP, Cedar City, Utah

I TRIED staying out one year and that was enough. It may have been luck that got me a job to work my way through school, but anyway I am now enjoying my school studies as well as the work which is putting me through. And there is a great deal of joy and satisfaction attached to working one's way, every cent, through school.

There are four of us living together on twenty-five dollars a month; sounds almost impossible, but we have all we want to eat; we sleep warmly and well and are very comfortable generally. We buy our necessary books together and outside of that we scarcely know what money is. We have learned to stretch a dollar so far we can see through it before we let it go, but then "to economize is to be smart" and it doesn't bother us if we overlook all the little things we might want and are satisfied with necessary articles.

When you're "broke flatter than a squaw track" it is a good time to believe that you are never happy until you are broke, and laugh it off. You not only get along but you develop a very humorous side of life which of course is a good thing anyway you happen to look at it. A whole lot of the students are in the same boat and there is no need to worry about it sinking with all hands to the mast. Yes, it takes only a little money and a lot of determination to go to school—and you're bound to like it!

# Being Alive at Four and Five

By

Alberta Huish Christensen



## Brave

WHEN dad don't shave, oh goodness  
my!  
The bristles stand out stiff an' high.  
An' when he rubs 'em—jus' like claws—  
Upon my face, I'm brave, . . . b'cause  
Even if they hurt my skin. . . .  
I guess the other ends inside  
Are stickin' into him!



## Alive

BEIN' alive," Tom says, "is fun;  
'cause if y' wasn't  
y' couldn't run  
'r climb a tree  
'r catch a toad, an' gee—  
y' couldn't whistle. . . . scream,  
'r ever have heaped-up ice cream!"

Tom says he's glad he's not a chair,  
'r a table. "Cause," he said,  
"A table's awful dumb an' dead!"

## Wish

WISH big folks would never say,  
"I told y' so, I told y' so,  
Jus' watch where you are going first."  
Don't they know that makes it worst?  
An' already on my bump  
There is a great big swelling-lump!

## Pillows

PILLOWS are f'r playin' war,—  
Billy says that's what they're for;  
But I don't b'lieve 'im much—  
I can't tell which ones t' touch.

"Soft ones are t' throw," he said,  
"If you're aimin' at the head.  
Fattish ones in easy chairs  
Are all right f'r otherwheres.  
But you'd better LEAVE," he said,  
"Fancy ones on mother's bed."

Still—I don't b'lieve 'im much;  
I can't tell which ones t' touch!

## Who?

LIKE t' know jus' who it is  
Every single night  
Messes up our baby's hair,—  
Makes it look a sight!

An' 'en mother has t' brush an' brush  
The wrinkled hairs out flat.  
Do you suppose the sandman  
Would do a thing like that?



## Kisses

MY mommy makes a lot of kisses,  
Every day, . . .  
Jus' makes 'em an' makes 'em,  
An' gives 'em all away.

An' if a face gets bumped and sore,  
Where someone tumbled on the floor,  
Why, she jus' takes a kiss 'r two,  
An' makes the hurt-place good as new!

## No Room

I LIKE a lap that's got a place  
F'r me t' sit  
With lots a space.

But there's jes' room on grandpa's knee  
F'r his own tummy,—  
None f'r me.

## Wise

GUESS Santa Claus is pretty wise—  
Else he's got some RIGHT good  
eyes!

Our baby only scribbled  
Upon HER Xmas letter—  
But he read hers as well as mine,  
Though mine was 'wrote' LOTS better!

## Tattle-Tale

RUTH'S an awful tattle-tale,  
Jus' b'cause I told my brother  
'at she hurt my toe. . . .  
Why then Ruthy had t' go  
An' tell HER brother, an' he said,  
Yes he did!  
'at I was jus' a right fresh kid!

## Bad

ONLY took five doughnuts,  
Honest!  
Five was all I had—  
But gee . . .

You should see  
The way aunt Lizzie looked at me!  
You'd a thought that I had done  
Somethin' AWFUL bad!



# POETRY

## Conversation On A Still Afternoon

By Ardyth Kennelly

**B**LOW apple-blossom words  
Through the soft blue minutes.  
Blow them petal-like  
Through the clean sunlight.

Let them sift delicately  
Through the thin air,  
And I will purse my lips  
And blow them back again.

## Modiste

By Florence Hartman Townsend

**I**'M cutting the bluest dress out of the sky!  
A bird's wings for scissors, a thin wispy shred  
Of cloud and a star for my needle and thread.

I'm making a bonnet of sunset and smoke,  
With rosy gold fringes adorning the rim,  
And the moon for a buckle pinned under the brim.

And when they are finished, some far  
bye and bye,  
I'll don them and dazzle the folk of the town,  
With my moon-buckled hat and my sky-cloudy gown!

## Boy of the Soil

By Bertha Woodland

**S**ON of the wind and weather,  
Child of the mellow loam;  
Heir of all joy  
Is the carefree boy,  
With mountain and plain for his own.  
As the teeming years come crowding  
With laughter and love and toil.  
The sun and the rain  
Have made brawn and brain  
Only seen in the boy of the soil.

For pomp and pride and injustice  
Must extract their yearly toll;  
To stand in the lead  
In pretension and greed  
To trample your honest soul.  
When ease and imperial power  
Must thrive on the landsman's spoil,  
Thank God the blame  
And the burning shame  
Are unknown to the boy of the soil.

Childhood, boyhood and manhood,  
Memories of rustic lore,  
The daily chores  
And the pool have been yours  
And with you forever more.  
When your perfect day grows dusky,  
And age your activities foil;  
Know the rest  
Of his humble blest  
Nearth a hallowed mound of your soil.

## An Orchard In Spring

By Mary C. Shaw

**B**ROWN buds, so closely folded, to the bare twigs cling  
All through wind-swept winter, while branches toss and fling;  
—But now the grass is starting in the orchard.

Slender hazel catkins swung their gold aloft,  
Pussies by the brookside lingered, gray and soft;  
—But now the buds are bursting in the orchard.

One day, gently touched by the magic wand of spring,  
A paradise of pink and white the sunbeams bring;  
—And now it's blossom time out in the orchard.

## Spring Sunset

By Grant Redford

**A** SILVER of cloud  
Cuts the sky line.  
A quiver, too loud,  
Throbs from the west,  
From the bleeding sun  
Sinking to rest.

A webbing of trees  
Are leafless lines;  
An etching on seas  
Of quiet sky.  
On throbbing spring pink,  
Mauved daintily.

A singing of bird,  
The restless first,  
Is bring a word,  
To form a cry  
I cannot utter;  
I know not why.

The pulsing of earth  
Hurts the young heart;  
A crying for birth  
Is heard in sod,  
In swelling tree buds  
Answering God.

## Debutantes

By C. S. Boyer

**T**HE slender sylvan aspen trees  
Have lost their golden curls.  
They stand like chastened novices,  
Or timid choir girls;  
Shorn of their dancing vanity,  
Their meekness is sublime,  
They fold their hands and close their eyes  
And wait for Winter time.

Their Summer holidays are gone  
They must forget the brooks.  
And silently and faithfully,  
Read Nature's solemn books,  
Then with new-budded wisdom  
And hearts that soar and sing,  
They'll be entrancing debutantes  
And usher in the Spring.

## Spring Hills

By Grant Redford

**T**HEY are old, those hills,  
With a slow oldness  
Like the sea or sun.  
Old with calm boldness  
Which stays a man's heart.

They seem satisfied,  
Those hills, warmed with wood  
Distilled from deep breasts—  
Satisfied and good  
Like a full-lived man.

Purple and peaceful—  
Blue-washed, and waiting  
For spring to green them,  
Those hills are mating—  
Life and peaceful age.

Must calmness of heart  
Grow warm from hard years.  
Like rich soil on hills?  
Will burning hope-fears  
With years grow peaceful—Like hills?

## I Shall Remember

By Christie Lund

**I** SHALL remember you forever,  
When your face and your touch have  
long, long since been gone;  
And your voice is but an unreality  
That through the years still somehow  
echoes on.

I shall remember you forever,  
When the crescent moon lies curved be-  
neath a star. . .  
Our star! which I shall wish on every  
evening  
For you—wherever you are.

Yes, Love, and remember that forever  
Will be a dim, long time without you  
near.  
But life will be much richer for remem-  
bering  
The precious things that made me love  
you, dear.



Spring Zephyrs, Utah Lake

## George Franklin Richards

Continued from  
page 329

the temple has been enlarged, and the number of workers greatly increased until today the ordinances performed are many times greater than they were ten years ago. President Richards has gathered about him a corps of the most devoted and efficient workers and has, with his usual care and intelligence, organized the administrative side of the work and carries it out with quiet but business-like efficiency. All of this has contributed in a marked degree to the increasing interest and popularity of the sacred but significant service to which this institution is dedicated.

Vicarious work for the dead is a distinct feature of the religion of the Latter-day Saints—no other church or people understand it. To one familiar with its far-reaching effects it is one of the most magnanimous and soul-satisfying doctrines ever preached or practiced by the followers of any prophet or philosopher in the modern world. The plan of salvation as comprehended by "Mormonism" is not limited by the grave; it reaches back to the ages that have gone, and forward into the eternities to come.

UNDER the authorization of the Church, ordinances are performed in Holy Temples by the living for the dead. The Church maintains that on the farther side of the veil these ordinances are made applicable to the dead as they, by faith and repentance, become prepared to receive them. In other words: these ordinances, when properly performed, are made available and effective to those in the spirit world and they may accept or reject this work as they elect. It is purely a matter of choice. "Mormonism" accepts the glorious doctrine of the immortality of the soul and affirms that when we leave this sphere we go to a higher and a better world. Death may separate the husband and wife, parents and children; the resurrection, in its highest condition, re-unites them and restores all that was lost in the grave. The restoration and continuance of family ties beyond this mortal existence can only be brought about through ordinances performed in the temple by one divinely commissioned.

By official appointment from the President of the Church Sister Richards directs the work of the women of the temple. She is, by nature and experience, eminently suited to this work. She fits admirably into the situation and thus shares the joy and honor which have come to her worthy husband in directing the work of the greatest temple built in this dispensation.

GEORGE F. RICHARDS is a deeply religious, self-disciplined man, observing in detail and with fidelity, what he regards as his religious obligations; but he is very far from being a grim and dour Puritan who cannot smile. On the contrary, he is a pleasant and happy man who has a sane and discriminating mind and knows that every religious conviction must be tested by its effect upon one's conduct. One's moral duties and responsibilities toward his neighbors, his vocation and his family he regards as inseparable from his religion. It is true he sets up lofty requirements for Church membership but he is loyal in his observance of these requirements. He uses persuasively and wisely the influence of his great office and the power of his personality to get others to do the same. Both the motives and the means he employs to accomplish his purpose are the most unselfish.

In all his discourses is reflected a clear and deep understanding of the great fundamentals of the Gospel and a profound love for humanity. His loyalty to the truth and his devotion to the right, as he understands it, are unsurpassed.

All his life he has sought the establishment and maintenance of the principles taught by the Master, believing sincerely that obedience to these principles is the way to enduring happiness and permanent peace. This is the motive and inspiration behind his endeavors.

IT is gratifying to know that during his busy and serious life he has never permitted the spirit of play to die in his heart. You may, on an early summer morning, see on the Municipal Golf Course a gallant, kindly looking, genial man, rather compactly built and neatly attired in golf togs, now seventy-one years of age; his wife, sixty-eight, the mother of fifteen children, trimly and appropriately dressed, both dignified but in a care-free spirit, playing golf with some of their children.

Brother and Sister Richards have just celebrated their golden wedding—these are indeed their golden days. He is as considerate and chivalrous toward his bride of fifty years ago as the day when first he won her hand. The romance of their early love is sweetened and sanctified by fifty years.

There is something deeply satisfying and appealingly beautiful about lives of this kind. Isn't it a delightful thing to see people who have uncomplainingly done their share of the world's work and carried courageously their full weight of life's responsibilities grow gracefully old together, and to walk hand in hand toward the setting sun, and as they journey hear the laughter of grand-children and to feel with Browning that "The best is yet to be?"

Youth is not altogether a time of life—it is a state of mind. People grow old by deserting their ideals. "We are as young as our faith, as old as our despair."

The crowning work of George F. Richards' life and that of his noble wife is the work which they are now doing in the temple. This is a glorious climax to their splendid careers.

George F. Richards has a sweet, strong, delightfully poised and inwardly triumphant personality, typical of the best there is in "Mormonism".





# And Afterward Came *Spring*

By

Ardyth Kennelly

Illustrated by

FIELDING K. SMITH

*"Can spring be far behind?" was the question of the poet. Herein another poet improvises—rather beautifully—upon the same theme—in prose.*



*"There. In your arms. That's life, isn't it? That's proof of everything."*

THE clock ticked into the stillness like a dancer's sharp little heels on a hard bright floor. And afterwhile it spoke an hour, and it was one, and then it spoke another hour, and it was two. The moon came up, a gaunt, white moon, clutching tattered clouds close about her to keep from showing her thin nakedness to the wind and the trees.

And Mrs. Curtis sat very still by the window; pale and still

in the pool of golden light from the tall lamp. Outside, snow blew in flat, white kisses against the windows, and the wind cried a little with the pain of stabbing needles of ice. Mrs. Curtis listened to the clock tick, and she heard the snow. And sometimes Mrs. Curtis jumped up and hurried toward the bedroom, and then she remembered and came back and sat down again, white and wide-eyed, in her chair.

IN the bedroom beyond was a smooth dark bed, a dresser, a deep chair, and a rosy rug. The bed had white sheets and a soft orchid blanket and a spread with little sprigs of blossoms on it. And beneath the blanket and spread, between the white sheets, lay David. And David was dead.

That was the odd thing. David was dead.

(Continued on page 380)

# Beauty *in the* Home

By  
LUTIE H. FRYER  
*Professor of Home Economics  
University of Utah*

## Color Harmonies And How To Use Them

THE fact that color has a direct and vital influence on each individual is becoming universally recognized and for that reason the decorating of a home has become fully as important as the building of the house itself. A comfortable cheery room naturally tends to make the occupants of the room comfortable and cheery also, whereas one that is stiff and gloomy has the opposite effect. A kitchen that vibrates with color stimulates one to accomplish much more work with less fatigue than a gray, dull kitchen can ever do. A dark and cheerless dining room has ruined more digestion than rich food ever did.

In our study of hue, one of the dimensions of color, we found that the colors on one side of the color chart beginning with green, through to violet, express coolness; while those on the opposite side, through yellow, orange, and red, to red-violet suggest warmth. These qualities may result from our associations of blues with the color of transparent skies; cool, still water, and even of ice. Greens suggest foliage. Red is the color of fire and blood. Yellow is the color of sunshine. This quality of warmth or coolness is a guide when choosing the colors for rooms with different exposures.

Rooms on the south or west side of a house, are generally flooded with sunshine and to partly counteract this we should select a color from the cool side of the color chart, perhaps a warm gray, as a background with which we can use blues and greens of different values and intensities. Again, a room on the north or the northeast side of a house has none too much sunshine and therefore seems cool and uninviting especially during



the long winter months. To counterbalance this we naturally would select a color that will bring warmth and cheerfulness, so we select one from the warm side of the color chart, as tan, buff, or yellow. The purpose of the room governs our choice to a certain extent. We may use violet to a good advantage in a bed room, but it would not be so desirable for a dining room or a living room.

### Color Harmonies

AFTER considering the exposure and utility of a room, we decide whether it is best to use a cool or a warm hue. The next thing to do is to study out a suitable and pleasing color harmony sometimes spoken of as a color scheme. By color harmony is meant a combination of hues, values, and intensities in correct proportion. We shall have many occasions to describe decorative color schemes and in order fully to comprehend them it will be to one's advantage to develop the power to visualize a room from the given descriptions. Through some little practice, one can soon learn to see mentally how a certain rug will

look upon the floor, the paper upon the walls, and the curtains and draperies at the windows, and even to picture the furniture and accessories in place. The more one can visualize the furnished room the fewer mistakes she will make, to keep in mind the principles of design for they apply to color as well as to design. There must be a feeling of balance, proportion, rhythm, emphasis and harmony of color if the result is to be beautiful.

Balance is essential in color arrangements. It is known as the 'Law of Areas'. This law states that large areas of color should be quiet and grayed in effect. The smaller the area the brighter a color may be. This is the foundation upon which all work in color is based. Diagram No. 2 will help to make this law clear.

When two or more colors are used together, pleasing proportions make the combinations more interesting. The Greek proportion of about two parts of one to three parts of the other is often a pleasing distribution providing the colors used are equal in their power to attract attention, but if there is a great difference in the forcefulness of the colors used, they should be arranged according to the 'Law of Areas'. The bright color should therefore be used in small amounts.

Through the skillful repetition of colors in several places in a room, rhythm is secured. This same rhythmic effect may be created through the gradations of hue, value or intensity. In such an arrangement, there should be one outstanding color effect to produce emphasis.

Color harmonies which show unity are the most pleasing. The arrangement should impress one that all the colors blend together and yet sug-



gest sufficient variety so as to prevent monotony.

## Classification of Color Harmonies

THE classification of color harmonies are numerous and like colors, need standardization, but the following classification which divides them into three classes is simple and logical, and includes those which are most adaptable for interior decorative work.

The three main classes of harmonies are: I. Dominant; II. Contrasting; III. Analogous. That is, all the various color schemes belong to one of these three families.

- I. Dominant Harmonies:
  1. Monochromatic, or value harmony.
  2. One color harmony.
  3. Keyed harmony.
- II. Contrasting Harmonies:
  1. Complementary.
  2. Non-complementary.
- III. Analogous.

Colors which are closely related on the color chart.

A little explanation with a few examples will help make this diagram clear.

### I. Dominant Harmonies

BY dominant harmony is meant a color scheme wherein one color is the keynote of the decoration. It may be secured through the use of two or more values of one color as dark green, medium green, and light green; this is spoken of as a monochromatic color harmony.

This color scheme is frequently used as in the use of a brown rug on the floor, wall paper of a lighter brown and at the windows may hang soft curtains of ivory tinted silk. These values of brown are harmonious but there is always danger of producing monotony. In fact just a few years ago, this color scheme of browns was in vogue, but being improperly used, gave rise to the expression, "the brown monotony of American homes." Since that time we have had more artistic background of gray and taupe but here also is the same danger as before, monotony through too

much neutrality and not enough color.

The second kind of dominant color, one color harmony, is where one or more values of a color are combined with one or more of the neutrals, as values of orange with gray and black. A room in such a color scheme could be developed by using a deep gray rug on the floor, tints of gray for walls,

limited almost entirely to accessories in interior decoration, but is often used in securing desired effects in costumes. In the case of a lamp shade, if a piece of red transparent material is placed over blue and yellow, both colors are tinged with red or keyed with red. The blue becomes red-violet, the yellow becomes red-orange.

### II. Contrasting Harmonies

BY a contrasting harmony is meant a combination of different colors. In this class we have what is known as:

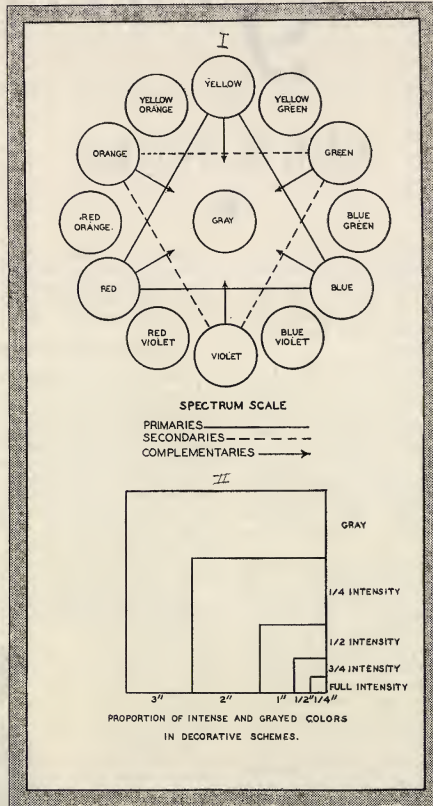
1. Complementary Harmonies. Every color has a complement, another color which strengthens and accents it. Thus red complements green, orange is the complementary of blue, and vice versa. The complement of a color lies directly opposite on the color wheel and when used together they must be neutralized.

2. Non-complementary Harmonies. Two or more colors which are not complementary as green and violet in the case of two colors; or green, violet and orange if three colors are used. This last is often referred to as a triad or three-color scheme, as can be seen in Diagram No. 1.

Let us visualize a room done in the first type of contrasting harmonies known as complementary. Blue and orange, complementary colors, at their full intensity would be impossible for a decorative scheme; but if we gray either one by adding some of the other and then add white to give a higher value, we could obtain either a gray-blue or light buff, which would be used in large amounts. Suppose we select the buff as a background for the walls,

we could use a good deal of blue considerably grayed as window drapes. We may now bring in a more intense blue, but in smaller amounts, as in the blue figures brocaded upon the upholstery. We now turn to the complementary color, orange, and introduce a small amount of it. Through the use of floor-lamps, cushions or pottery; another example of the use of a complementary harmony would be found in the use of red and green. Again it would be impossible to use

(Continued on page 372)



### Color Chart

The colors, beginning with green, around to violet, express coolness; the rest suggest warmth.

ceiling and woodwork as a neutral background. Several values of orange with some gray and a little black could be repeated in the upholstery, pottery, floor lamps and other accessories.

The third type of dominant harmony known as keyed harmony is



# Ladies and Gentlemen

By

Adah R. Naylor

AS I turn my thoughts backward and attempt to recall impressions of my childhood, the one thing that stands out most vividly in my memory is the admonition, "Now, try to be a little lady" given me by my gentle mother. I was a healthy, active child—eager, restless and self-willed, and her constant urgings were doubtless most necessary.

I must have been about three years old when I was taken for the first time into the Z. C. M. I. It was nearing Christmas and at the entrance of the store was a showcase literally filled with flaxen-haired dolls. Glueing my face to the case I refused to budge, until my mother was finally compelled to move me by force. Whereupon I made manifest my protest by kicks and screams. "Is this any way for a little lady to act?" my mother wanted to know. Never again could I be taken shopping with her unless I learned to behave like a "little lady." But I didn't care anything about being a lady. I wanted to look and look at the dolls.

Later I was to learn that "little ladies" did not eat with unclean hands, not even when tired and hungry—nor did they shriek at the top of their voices, and never at any time did they go about unaccompanied by a handkerchief.

Some instructions were most confusing. I must never pass in *front* of people, but always go the *long* way round. When visitors were present, no matter how excited I was, or how much I had to say, I must not speak until spoken to. If the visitors were strangers and I felt timid, and hung back that wasn't being nice either. When a little friend came to play with me whether I liked her or not, I must offer her the biggest apple, or the largest piece of cake, and let her play with my choicest toys. Occasionally I experienced the wild joy of being invited to a party. When the day arrived I was washed up and made ready for the happy event, and then given a bowl of bread and milk which I ate before leaving. My mother seemingly feared that if I went away unfed I might eat too many sweets or through hunger and excitement forget my table manners. Her parting instruction was to the effect that I might have a second helping of ice cream if invited to do so, but under no circumstances was I to ask for it.

Pondering these matters over in my mind I concluded that if I strove to be a lady I could seldom do the things I wanted most to do, and so at an early age I decided that I preferred the freedom that went with being myself, no matter how disgraceful my conduct might appear.

Later I was to learn, through bitter experience, that always doing the thing one wanted to do wasn't so good.

Entering the school world I became one of many and having my own way often proved difficult and unprofitable. I was also to discover that eating all the sweets one wanted had a disastrous result, and so slowly and sadly I resumed the task of "trying to be a lady."

## Ladies and Gentlemen in the Making

THE process of making ladies and gentlemen is a very interesting one. We all come into the world helpless little bundles of humanity—raw material, as it were that is to be shaped and moulded into individuals. We have within us certain urges which must be satisfied—emotions which must be disciplined and appetites which must be controlled if we are to survive. This world into which we are born, and of which, at the moment of birth, we are entirely ignorant, is a relentless one. If we do not adapt ourselves to the social conditions by which we are surrounded, society will eventually cast us out, and if we fail to control our appetites and do not obey the laws of health nature will eliminate us.

Psychologists tell us that as soon as the child is born he begins the building of certain habit systems and that it

is through this process of habit formation that the shaping and moulding of the individual is accomplished. The child soon forms regular habits of eating and sleeping, and often learns early that he can gain attention by crying. Other habits of gain are soon formed.

For example: a child is forced to do a thing against his will, or is refused a thing  
Cont. on p. 353





# .....An ARCHER

## *Tells Why*

By

Carlton Culmsee

*Was the Indian the best man in the world with a bow and arrow? What woods make the best bows and arrows? How effective are bows and arrows as weapons? What state has taken the lead in archery? These and many other questions are answered in this article about the president of the Utah State Archery Association.*

WITH easy grace the archer drew a great brown bow until the arrowhead neared the handle.

"If I loosed this arrow," he said, "it could cleave a horse from side to side. It could penetrate three one-inch boards set an inch apart. It could pierce an iron frying pan easily."

Those statements shook one of my long-cherished delusions, that archery was a puerile and ladylike pastime. And this husky bowman spoiled several more of my misconceptions that snowy day.

With growing respect for the old sylvan sport, I surveyed the speaker. This was the man who, at Saratoga, Utah, in the fall of 1929, surprised the country by breaking a national flight record of fifty years' standing. Others have since passed his mark but he is credited with having begun an avalanche of record-smashing that has widely revived interest in the game.

HE is Dr. L. D. Pfouts, the archer-dentist of Payson, Utah. We sat in his gay, sunny little cottage, surrounded by tokens of his ardor for the sport—woodland photographs, quivers of brightly painted arrows, a rack of gleaming long bows.

One of the bows was made by Art Young, the archer who killed every kind of big-game animal in



Dr. L. D. Pfouts,  
Payson, Utah.

North America. Then he sailed to Africa and slew a lion with an arrow.

Dr. Pfouts showed me some hunting arrows with knife-keen points. "This is one I killed a deer with in Beaver Canyon. . ."

"Mrs. 'Billy' Rounseville, the great woman archer, gave me this arrow," he related. "She came here with Mr. Rounseville to visit Charley Pace and me. We took them on a rabbit hunt."

Another arrow had been presented to him by Dr. George A. Cathey, present holder of the national flight, or distance, record of some 466 yards.

MY host next placed in my hands a short arc of mountain ash. "This bow was made for me by a Sioux. It shows why an Indian couldn't shoot with a white archer at the latter's distances." Indeed, the Sioux weapon appeared relatively crude and weak. So did an Indian arrow with its rather clumsy head of flint and its bindings of sinew.

"But the Indian didn't have to shoot far or very accurately. He had plenty of game, as a rule, and he could get up close, like a cat."

That shattered another pet belief—that the American redskin had been supreme among bowmen.

Evidently the greenclad yeomen of Sherwood Forest, with their long-bows of yew, would have made the Iroquois look like dubs.

Eventually the doctor came to the last bow on the rack. It was a plain, simple bow but he handled it fondly. It was his first bow. "This is like an old horse turned out to pasture. I never use it any more," he grinned indulgently.

The man's

love of the sport was contagious. But I still felt a doubt: Why archery? True, the pastime possessed a medieval glamor and color. But—

### *Vanguards, "Tension"!*

*The Improvement Era has prepared a surprise for the young men of the Vanguard Fraternity. It is to be used in connection with the Church-wide Vanguard Program for 1932-1933. Announcement is to be made at June Conference. Until then it is to remain a secret.*

As if guessing my thoughts, Dr. Pfouts suddenly sprang up with a thick bow in his hand.

"Look!" he commanded. With broad chest swelling, he drew the bow. "Archery is great for posture," he declared. "This is probably a ninety-pound bow—takes about a ninety-pound pull to draw it. Nobody can draw a real bow unless he throws his chest out and his shoulders back. Also archery develops the muscles of the back and shoulders wonderfully. Every experienced archer has a splendid development of shoulder muscles."

INTERRUPTED by a knock at the door, he admitted a lad of fifteen or so carrying a rough wooden staff. The doctor examined the stick critically.

"You want to leave enough of the sapwood on the back to give the bow sufficient springiness," he instructed. "Make the back flat and the front round. Taper the 'limbs' so the strain will be distributed evenly along the entire bow."

"But you won't have a bow for a month yet!" he concluded warningly as the youth departed.

Returning, Dr. Pfouts explained crisply. "Got some young bowyers working out in my barn."

I wanted to know more and he amplified: "Four years ago I found a bunch of boys working in a leaky little shack in the 'jungles' down there. They were trying to make a radio. It was a poor place so I fitted up a workshop in my barn. That winter we made radios. Next year we made skis."

"Then they started making bows. They are getting their gear ready for the spring tournament. Like to see them at work?" he invited.

We went out through the snow to the red barn at the rear. The workshop occupies one corner. In it five boys, from fifteen to seven-



Mirror Lake. Mt. Baldy in background.



teen years old, stood or sat about, all absorbed in some aspect of the bowyer's or fletcher's craft.

One young man was planning a bow out of a fibre-backed piece of lemonwood. Another, wielding a spoke-shave, was struggling with a knotty stave of yew. A third was fitting his arrows with blunt points resembling the ferrule of an umbrella top.

The doctor held up a sheaf of wood dowels perhaps thirty inches long and one-third of an inch thick. "Smell them," he said. They exuded a pleasant woody odor. "Port Oxford cedar—we get them from the Cascade Mountains in Oregon. These, some steel points, turkey feathers and glue are all we need to make arrows."

WHAT'S the best bow wood?"

I inquired.

"Yew," he answered unhesitatingly. "It has pin-knots and irregularities. A person must spend a month or six weeks of his spare time to make a yew bow properly. He must take off a little at a time, shaving and filing carefully. But the wood can't be beat for vitality."

"Osage is another excellent wood. And titles have been won with lemonwood bows. One doesn't have to be so careful with lemonwood—just plane it right out. A fellow can make one of those in a week. Bamboo is also used. But nothing surpasses good old yew. We get it from the Cascades, too."

"Could a person use any local woods?"

"He'd be wasting his time!" Dr. Pfouts said, thrusting out his resolute chin emphatically. "If a boy's time is worth a cent an hour, he'd better get dependable wood, so when he gets done he'll have something worth while. Ash or hickory may be used if a boy wants to get to work, but both are unsatisfactory."



There Water Lilies grow.

The Indians of this region used squawbush, service berry wood, and ash.

OTHER crafts besides woodworking were occupying the young yeomen. They were experimenting with glues and cements in the application of the leather handles and bands intended to strengthen certain parts of the bows. They were learning how to polish and varnish scrupulously. The making of bowstrings from a salmon-twine required skill in weaving eye-slices, twisting and waxing the strands.

Examples of able leatherwork were observed. On the window-sill was a "bracer" or arm-guard needed to protect the left wrist from the recoiling bowstring. It was neatly laced with a thong, and attractively decorated. A quiver of thick leather, covered with tooled designs and highly polished, hung on a hook. The boys had themselves made the stamps for the leatherwork out of nails and bolts.

After a few minutes of supervising the work, my host led the way back to the house. Although he has no boys of his own, he is a true boy-lover. Inside again, he turned to me and spoke impressively, with enthusiasm kindling in his keen brown eyes:

"Handicraft—that's the thing!"

"We want to keep the boys so busy they won't have time to think up mischief. Now, these boys of mine—they don't smoke or swear or tell smutty stories, for they have a hobby that holds them."

"They love bowmaking because when they are done they have something alive. When a piece of furniture—a table or a desk—is finished, it is inert; But a bow will serve them like a live thing."

the fun is over.

serve them like a live thing."

THEY are ready for a fascinating sport that draws them into the great outdoors. The big bowman dwelt long and earnestly on the fact that archery takes its devotees out into the air and employs them in a body-building exercise. He himself—two hundred pounds of compact strength, erect and dynamic—showed what archery and a general outdoor life can do for the body.

He also emphasized the science involved in properly firing an arrow. An archer does not blaze away pointblank at the target. The doctor explained the "point of aim" method of aiming, which has revolutionized target-shooting. Because the course of an arrow must be curved, the archer sights at a point located a measured distance in front of the target. Then there is windage to estimate. All in all, archery requires thought and steady practice, and it disciplines nerves and judgment.

Sometimes the young bowmen of Payson pile into Dr. Pfouts' car and trailer, and speed out on the flats for a rabbit hunt. Or they hike to the dentist's log cabin twelve miles up Payson Canyon. Such hunting teaches woodcraft.

ARCHERY, however, is not primarily a means of destroying game but a sport. When the

(Continued on page 383)

# Lights and Shadows on the Screen

THE history of the motion picture industry is one almost fantastic in the glamorous details of its meteoric development, and its mystery has endowed it with fascination. From the little penny machines (through the twin glasses of which one peered after dropping a copper into the slot to observe incredibly jerky movements of strange figures) to the enormous studios, advertising and salaries of today is the story of this new line of amusement. Money has been the watchword of the movie magnates, with here and there a possible exception; and the love of money, root of all evil, has produced its branches and yielded its fruit.

In the following letter a young man who has a good thinking apparatus and courage to come out and say what he thinks, expresses the opinion of thousands of other young people. Read what he has to say, and see if you don't find yourself murmuring, "That's my idea, exactly."

To the Executives of the M. I. A.:

The other night I took one of your Gleaner Girls to a local theater, where a well-advertised story is being depicted. This movie had the usual bedroom scene, but to me it was particularly indecent. It started me to thinking of the shows I have seen over the past two years, and I could recall very few which did not contain something risqué.

Perhaps I am merely old-fashioned, but it doesn't seem to me to be at all harmonious with the teaching of high ideals. One day a week, or sometimes two, we are told that chastity is very desirable; the rest of the week we are shown that it is strictly unfashionable.

I believe there are others who feel the same as I about it. I believe it is a more or less subconscious conviction of the majority of our young people. If it is, why can't we do something about it? "Walking out" has lost its significance since continuous performances came into being. But couldn't the M. I. A. speak as a group—providing, of course, that the above conclusions are correct?

Suppose, for instance that someone were to draw up a petition similar to the following and obtain the signatures of all M. I. A. members:

"Whereas, the fact is well known that the moving picture has taken a place alongside of the newspaper and church as a moldier of public opinion, viewpoint, and thought;

"and whereas, during the past few years there has been an ever-increasing number of sex pictures, so that we now feel sufficiently warned of the pitfalls of incontinence;

"and whereas, of late it has become a habit of producers to inject into plays of widely varying subjects a bedroom scene, or its equivalent, in which great pains are taken to go as far as could possibly be allowed by the most 'broad-minded' censor;

"and whereas, too much of the present run of humor is satire on the marriage relationship, clever, but tending to the impression that morality just isn't smart these days;

"and whereas, it is our conviction that such entertainment is not conducive to clean thinking and clean living, and further, that it is not the best entertainment that versatility and cleverness of America can offer;

"and whereas, producers and theater-owners are accustomed to ignore complaints with the excuse that they are merely giving the public what it wants;

"therefore, we, the undersigned members of the Mutual Improvement Association of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, representing a very large proportion of the youth of this intermountain region, do hereby voice our protest against the continuance of such performances, and implore you to give us more of the untainted, wholesome type occasionally shown, to the perpetuation of which we hereby pledge our support."

—An M. Man.

The idea of getting the signatures of 100,000 members of the M. I. A., as suggested by "M Man," is an am-

bitious one, but the thought that they would like to sign such a petition is heartening. To go about such an undertaking requires thought and system, but whether or not such a move is ever launched, every interested person could be putting forth an effort to accomplish the end desired. It is highly possible that a petition of this nature would have little or no influence on the great machine which produces pictures; but it would have its effect upon the exhibitors in every locality where the box-office is the barometer. Each person who sees a picture might begin right now to tell ten or more friends and neighbors that it is especially good, or that it is not worth seeing. Word of mouth news travels fast, and by patronizing only the fine pictures, every citizen in a community could soon show the exhibitor what the tastes of the people demand; and their demand would not be ignored.

To try to select certain pictures for others to see and hope to keep them away from undesirable films is impossible and of little value even if it were practicable. Life is going on in such a way that there is little chance of shielding young folks from un-wholesome contacts. The only thing which might be done is to help them to think more clearly for themselves. To analyze more searchingly, and to choose from out of a mass of what is good, bad and indifferent, the best.

In reviewing ten or twelve pictures, all favorably advertised and heralded with the volley of super-adjectives of which movie publicity seems to have no end, only two, in our opinion, could be called good. Some had much to commend; some had little; all had something to deplore. Since pictures are like this, the only hope to be held out is that those who see them shall learn to discriminate, just as they do in the literature, music and philosophy of the day. Boil the plot of a play down into a sentence or two. If the final analysis of what is contained in it is helpful, call the picture good. If not, don't. Harm will come from the movies only when everything pictured is accepted at face value, and the ideas and ideals of the producer taken too seriously.

Certain of the actors in Hollywood are proclaimed as great artists; press notices assure the public that because Ruth Chatterton, Arliss, Dietrich, Garbo, the Bennett girls, Norma



"Broken Lullaby"



Shearer and others, innumerable, are to appear in various pictures, these are bound to be excellent. The lavish praise bestowed upon every picture released should become more of a joke than it is, for to believe we will see the world's greatest masterpiece one week, and then be informed that the super-greatest will appear next week and the super-super-greatest the week after that is beyond human credulity.

Several pictures have appeared of late, each one being acclaimed with hyperbole. Dropping in to see them, what do we find? "Private Lives," sparkling, diabolically clever, gorgeously staged and costumed, makes light, through many uproariously funny scenes, of marriage and all pertaining to it. Bad, through and through, in effect—yet it is advertised favorably everywhere, and awarded several stars as a best performance. "The Last Flight," pathetically dedicated to the boys whose nerves were shattered in the great War, flickers through endless scenes of drinking, smoking, senseless chatter, aimless nonsense and unnecessarily tragic fates. The clever dialogue punctuating the entire affair blurs the truth that the picture is hardly worth seeing.

Beginning next month, the *Era* column of "Movies" will not mention merely the pictures which can be approved and endorsed. Others, new and acclaimed as the best in cinema history, will be discussed with the idea of helping readers to analyze and dissect the pictures they see; to pick out what is good in them and reject what is vicious and harmful. We can't close our eyes to the things confronting us, so let us open our eyes a trifle wider, that we may see deeper into the heart of conditions, and understand intelligently what we are prone to view casually.

## Reviews of Current Films

### BROKEN LULLABY (Paramount)

THIS is a picture different, compelling, forceful. The plot is not its chief point of interest, being the story of a boy who goes to seek out the parents of one he had killed in battle and take the consequences of their hate. The characterizations are so strong and convincing that the plot is strengthened by the light of their brilliance, and the picture takes its place among the important ones of the year.

Lionel Barrymore is great in his denunciation of the intolerance of his fellow-countrymen toward their political enemies. Phillips Holmes as the partly unbalanced boy and Nancy Carroll as the German sweetheart of the boy who was killed are surprisingly good, but they all become the sup-

porting cast of Barrymore. Several charming and unusual directorial touches make the film one worth seeing; and, seen, worth remembering.

### THE MAN WHO PLAYED GOD (Warner Bros.)

In this picture, the tragedy of a musician losing his hearing is portrayed in a remarkable interpretation by George Arliss. One is overwhelmed by the realization that cowards can die easily, but that only the courageous can live, and find happiness under adverse circumstances.

Arliss, in the part of a mature musician, finds himself in love with, and loved by a beautiful young student. At the height of his career as a musician he loses his sense of hearing; and only blackness and despair stretch ahead for him until he realizes that he can read the lips of people, and in the manner of God, grant their wishes and supply their needs. The action of the play may at first appear slow, but it only serves to emphasize later the points so carefully laid in the beginning. Not a preachy play, there is woven throughout a thread of loveliness which is akin to religion in its uplift. To live for others is to find happiness in face of disaster; and Arliss makes it real. This is one of the plays which should not be missed.

### THE IMPATIENT MAIDEN (Universal)

This is a picture which will hold the interest of all ages. Lew Ayres and Mae Clark are at their best, as the medical interne and young girl very much in love, who, because of financial limitations, cannot see the possibility of marriage at the time. The

boy is ready to give up his career, find work of any sort and take the girl for a wife. This she will not let him do, and suggests that the benefit of clergy might be postponed without the sacrifice of happiness. The young doctor, amazed at having been mistaken in her, leaves, but not without telling her what he thinks of her, in no uncertain terms. To make a long story not so long, the opportunity soon presents itself for the girl to have money, clothes, a trip to Europe and all the trimmings—but, faced with facts, she realizes that only love and decency count. An attack of appendicitis brings the two together again, but, unfortunately, the end—an operation in rather unconvincing detail—detracts from the unity of the story.

### STRANGERS IN LOVE (Paramount)

This is the comedy-drama of a delightful young man who has an unscrupulous twin. Upon the death of the twin, the brother decides to impersonate him, in order to discover the facts concerning the disposition of the family property. Endless complications ensue, with interesting situations, lively dialogue, a pleasing romance, and wholesome entertainment. Cigarettes punctuating the entire performance do not add to its charm, and make a thoughtful observer realize anew that directors use smoking as bits of business whenever they are at a loss for something significant.

Frederic March, in a dual role, is most convincing. As the millionaire brother who is dishonest he presents one personality; as the other, "Buddy," he is lovable and different. Kay Francis is delightful as the secretary who, suspecting the motives of Arthur Drake, lays a trap to expose him, and finds herself in love with the man she supposes to be Arthur before the exposure is brought about. The picture is entertaining and lively.

### POLLY OF THE CIRCUS (M. G. M.)

A little story of the big tent, with excellent dialogue and splendid direction. Clark Gable assumes new dignity in his ministerial garb, while Marion Davies is charming as Polly, the little trapeze performer who is taken, injured, to the home of the minister. The development of a romance between these two, of different worlds, threatens him with the loss of his position, and Polly proves herself and her sincerity by her willingness to give him up. It makes one feel that circus folk and clergymen both are human and fine. The Federation of Women's Clubs, in a preview note, says, "One is left wondering why it was felt necessary to insert a jazz element into a story as old and beautiful as 'Polly of the Circus.'"



"The Man Who Played God"

# Glancing Through

## Brief Summary of Magazine Articles\*

By

ELSIE TALMAGE BRANDLEY

### High Class and The Best People

(*Harper's and Scribner's for March, 1932*)

IN two of the current magazines this month appear articles which deal in somewhat the same way with somewhat the same subject. Charles W. Ferguson, appearing in Harper's with "High Class" certainly agrees with Edmund Wilson, in Scribner's, concerning "The Best People." Since each brings out a point or two which the other has missed, we are glancing through the two together.

Mr. Wilson introduces, as typical of the Best People, Mr. Cartright, agent for a textile mill. He is decent, amiable, well-pressed and lends distinction to country-club society. His satisfactions are bounded largely by the tangible things which money can buy; his wife feels that Al Smith is very common. Both feel important.

And yet Cartright is not important; he occupies a business position under several superior officers; he cannot originate new principles nor execute old ones. What gives him his sense of superiority? Ancestry, perhaps. If he is a Southerner, his family affiliation with the Civil War counts mightily; if he is from Boston or is a New Yorker, his ancestral pride will be manifested in other ways, none the less pointed; if a Middle-Westerner, the Pioneer blood in his veins will flow proudly. At any rate he manages to live in a world which no longer exists, for plantation owners, pioneers and the New York of the old days are gone. In America, since the War, life has become a stampede to make and sell things—hence advertising; and as advertising exists now, it is a waste of a great many things. Corps of poets, artists, preachers, blackmailers and flatterers compete in selling products to people who would not normally think of wanting these things. And the result is that Americans have come to accept an ideal of personal glory and merit based solely on the possession of things—cars, clothes, electrical appliances and breakfast foods. Mr. Cartright's company, finding the market for sheets and towels glutted, pro-



poses to create a new market by producing colored sheets and towels to harmonize with the color of people's rooms; and to acquaint prospective buyers with their intense desire for these things, hypnotic signs are prepared to be placed in any and all likely spots. And since others in other businesses are doing the same things, Mr. and Mrs. Cartright become like other buyers, and are soon under the spell of advertising. The results of this stereotyping of the people of the country, Mr. Wilson points out in no uncertain terms.

Mr. Ferguson begins by the suggestion that present-day American manners and architecture would convince anyone that we have recently been in the throes of a glorified uprising of serfs—the preposterous experience of uncultured people coming into possession of elegant things and not knowing how to use or enjoy them. From the severity and thrift of pioneer life the great mass of our people have come into splendor with all the abandon of peasants becoming the aristocrats of a land—and this explains our highly over-stuffed society. The Era of the Golden Egg, in which our weakness for style and taste has led us to the reproducing of old-world grandeur in a vulgar way, followed the era of P. T. Barnum, who gathered together all the cheap luxuries he could find and gave

to the common fellow a chance to taste what glory really was. With the coming of postwar prosperity, we overdid our buildings, our cities, our churches. With the architectural flight, we took other flights into gorgeousness.

Eating is one line. We must have banquets—a nine-course dinner will help us meet any crisis. We will pay the most extraordinary prices for food if it is served in a gilded room. We are intoxicated with our own Class.

Another thing we do, is gape. We go into a movie palace, where we are received in state (no one has any conception of the dignity of labor until he has seen a Public Usher), and have brilliance, polish, the glare in everything about us—none of which is sincere. For the moment we have taken possession of splendor—and we glory in it. Our standard of architecture seems to be something which will look well on a post card to send to someone. Hotels, churches, theaters, have gone too far in display. It is all too glossy—so that the timid soul who enters will realize that he is in the presence of High Class. And he does.

That there is nothing more aristocratic than a democrat with an opportunity is proven by the offices and buildings of American business. Vaulted lobbies, engraved hardware, plush, hammered bronze and polished mahogany give the impression of Class; manufacturing plants turn out gadgets to the accompaniment of music played all the day. This gives Class. And so do our clubs and orders, which answer the demand of the masses to be looked up to; to be exclusive. Advertising helps, also, by making a person who spends five dollars on luxuriously advertised commodities, feel superior.

Just now America, with some of the High Class paraphernalia of necessity left out, looks like Coney Island in late October—pathetic, cold, dull. But the depression did not mark the end of stupidity, greed and bad manners; we are still living as high as we can under the circumstances. Dislike and condemn them. And in addition to the wrath and displeasure of those whom the new form was intended to please, is the ever-increasing tragedy of decreased patronage. The cinema has made new friends, but

\*Used by permission.



Apparently the era of prosperity intensified our native lust for pomp. Perhaps our sense of insufficiency was compensated by the presence of luxury (purchases on easy payments). Perhaps it was, in addition, our unsatisfied and unconscious desire for beauty; and an unbridled aesthetic impulse is better than none at all.

Out of this strange uprising of the masses may yet come a disciplined society. In the dazzling and impressive spectacle of America lies the makings of a civilization. It needs only some sort of five-hundred-year plan to see how the new regime is going to work.

## Frankenstein in Hollywood

By DALTON TRUMBO

(The Forum for March, 1932)

THE American cinema of today is a forlorn creature torn between the wish to appease its critics and the necessity to make money; and the result is that critics are increasingly disapproving and profits are constantly shrinking. One explanation of the first condition is that the industry has substituted servility to all attacks for the dignified humility which should distinguish the acts of a new and struggling artistic form.

There are no organized, genuine and dependable cinema critics—there are a few who are informed and sincere, but whose public is limited; and then there are such indomitable souls as Louella Parsons and her pseudo-critical institutions. Neither group does the business any good. Those who are really interested in the movies turn to the vigorous and entertaining writers who wield tremendous influence, but who are, to a man, contemptuous of the motion picture. They approach their criticism as they would dramatic and literary criticism, never admitting that the cinema is a distinct art and should be treated as such. They have managed to create in the American mind a scornful attitude toward motion pictures, for they have concerned themselves more with the foibles of producers and actors than with the merit of the finished product. The fact that five thousand persons brave traffic and suffocation to see the stars entering a Hollywood premiere proves, apparently, that the movies are of, by and for imbeciles. But a man can pay \$50 to see a Siegfried performance and nothing is said.

Partly because of this constant beleaguering by the intelligentsia, Hollywood set about to reform, and what was a unique, pantomimic form of dramatic entertainment has become something else. The Talkies have entered. At first the mere novelty brought millions to the box-office,

and convinced producers that the golden goose had been recaptured. Later these same producers were forced to the realization that in introducing speech, they were deserting the old form, and were confronted with perplexities of a new one. Photography was improved; sound was perfected, writers were paid enormous sums to go to Hollywood and write scenarios; raids on Broadway were conducted which took to Hollywood the best figures in dramatic circles. Some of these made good, while others have gone back to their old haunts.

## Ladies and Gentlemen

he desires. Sensing his helplessness in the hands of "grown-ups" he gives way to his fury in kicks and screams. If by this means he attracts a great deal of attention, or gets what he wants he repeats the act until a "tantrum habit" is formed. How many of us know adults who have carried over this childish habit? Blocked in their desires, they wave their arms, stamp their feet, shout and slam doors.

Another child, unable to get the thing he wants, complains, whines and fusses, and if by this means his wishes are gratified, he repeats until the whining habit is formed.

The child who has learned to fear his parents, often in his efforts to evade punishment, develops a truth evasion habit. How many of us know adults who cannot bear to look at things squarely and so in a child-like manner continue the truth evasion habit?

If a child can be taught to accept the judgment, in part at least, of his parents,—if he can be persuaded to face every situation squarely—to look for facts and estimate values, instead of whining, or lying, or throwing tantrums, he will be helped greatly in building the most important of the habit-systems.

The individual who has a good *moral habit-system* is truthful, loyal and dependable.

The individual with a good *emotional habit-system* has his emotions under control. He does not whine, or fume, is not mean or irritable when things go wrong.

The individual with a good *play habit-system* is a cheerful loser — is generous to his opponents—is willing to give and take.

The individual with good bodily habits is careful of his appearance—is always clean, neat and tidy.

The individual who has formed good habit-systems, is a person well disciplined both in mind and body.

May we not conclude, then, that the process of making a lady or a

The transition period has been healthful, and some pictures are being produced which compare favorably with offerings of the legitimate stage. When one considers the fact that drama and literature have evolved through hundreds of years and the cinema through only thirty, it is evident that those thirty years have been made to count.

However, in the face of all the improvements, the situation in motion pictures is abysmal. Those for whom the talkies were invented continue to

(Continued on page 354)

Continued from  
page 346

gentleman is a process of habit-formation?

## The Earmarks of a Lady

A LADY has a look that's dainty and neat—a look that's clean. She does not wear shoes with run-down heels, gloves that are soiled, or carry her handkerchief wadded into a hard ball.

Her hair, which is a woman's glory, is well-brushed and carefully arranged.

Her "make-up" (if any) is put on carefully and with discretion—and never in public.

She does not laugh or talk boisterously on the street and in other public places she is quiet and reserved.

She is modest in her manner—never bold or pert.

She is always thoughtful and considerate of older people and kind and attentive to children.

To be careless is to be ill-bred.

## The Earmarks of a Gentleman

A GENTLEMAN has a respectful attitude toward all woman-kind. He is always courteous.

He surrenders his seat to an aged man—a woman of mature years, or to a woman who has with her a child or is burdened with packages.

He is never rough or boisterous.

He does not talk too loud, or laugh and joke in a way that includes others than his immediate associates.

He gives thought and care to his personal habits.

He does not clean or file his nails in public, and he uses a tooth pick as he does his tooth brush, in private.

He keeps his linen immaculate—his clothing well brushed and his shoes shined.

He avoids doing anything that gives unnecessary discomfort to others.

Gentleness does not denote weakness.

# CHURCH MUSIC COMMITTEE

## Duties of the Music Officers of the Church

By EDWARD P. KIMBALL

THIS committee is constantly in receipt of requests for the definition of the duties and relationship of the chairman of music committees and choristers and organists, and the president of ward choirs and choristers. This definition has been made by the Church Music Committee at different times in the past, but owing to the frequent change in the personnel of choristers and organists it is probable that a re-statement of it will be welcome.

As originally organized the Stake Music Committee should consist of the stake chorister and organist and the stake chorister and organist of each of the auxiliary organizations, together with such additional members as the stake presidency may consider helpful, this committee to be presided over by a member of the stake presidency who is to be chairman of the Stake Music Committee. The purpose of such a committee is to be a clearing house or round table for all music activities within the stake. It was never intended that this committee should dictate to the auxiliaries because their policy, for the most part is fixed by the General Boards, but rather to remove duplication and provide assistance to any group in furthering its music program. The direct charge is supervision of the music in the general meetings of the Church in that stake. The stake chorister and stake organist are responsible under the stake presidency for the provision of music for stake conference either by organizing a stake choir, or by making assignment to individual or groups of ward choirs. Further, it is their responsibility to see that there is a regularly organized choir

with conductor and organist in every ward of their stake, and they should have the support of the stake authorities and the bishoprics in fulfilling this part of their assignment, everything of course being done according to the harmonized order of Church procedure. This is so self-evident that it needs only to be mentioned. Within the ward there should be a music committee consisting of the ward chorister and organist and the chorister and organist of each of the auxiliary organizations, under the chairmanship of a member of the bishopric. The purpose of this committee is to avoid conflicts and to provide counsel and assistance in the consummation of the music program of the various agencies. The ward chorister and organist are responsible, under the direction of the bishopric, for the music of the Sacrament meeting, Fast meeting, or other meetings for which the bishopric is directly responsible. They, of course, are not to have supervision of the music in the auxiliaries except as all members are interested that it be conducted in harmony with the instructions of the General Boards. Some choirs have found it advantageous to appoint or elect, and in some cases this appointment is made by the bishop, a president or business manager. It would be only proper and conducive to harmony and advancement of the choir's interests if the person so elected or appointed is named with the consent and good will of the choir leader. It is not difficult to see how an ambitious manager and conductor could play havoc with unity and fellowship within the organization, if they did not understand each other and work in perfect accord. In

any event the music affairs of the organization belong to the director, and the manager should conduct only such business affairs and other matters concerning the choir's life as he may be asked to do by the choir leader, and then should consummate this business in such a way as will complement both in effectiveness and good will the work of the conductor. Otherwise excellent choirs have been torn to pieces through the usurpation by an over-zealous president or manager of duties and matters of policy and procedure that are really the business of the music director. On the other hand there are many excellent organizations within choirs that are carrying forward the effectiveness of the choir in a most excellent way because of harmony between director and manager and a proper conception of the duties of each, particularly on the part of the director. Who should sing in the choir, what the choir shall sing, how it shall sing, are the business of the director. Campaigns for membership, social functions, means of raising funds for acquiring new music can be worked out by the business manager, but should be undertaken only with the full consent of the director.

If Music Committees, both chairman and members, and choir leaders and choir presidents and managers will give a little thought to the choir discipline and progress there should be no occasion for any misunderstanding. Let all go forward with the interest of the Saints at heart, each fulfilling his duties and letting his heart to all others in the fulfilling of theirs in a spirit of kindly helpfulness.

## Glancing Through

dislike and condemn them. The cinema has made new friends but lost the old. One company is forced to borrow twenty-three million dollars to finish its production schedule, another eleven million dollars, while a third drains the private fortune of its founders. Film stocks are selling for one-twentieth of their peak value, and the end is not yet. The general depression accounts for some of this decline, but not for all of it, by any means. The immense expense of change from the silent form accounts for some of it;

the terrifying extravagance which has made Hollywood notorious is to blame for some; the loss of much foreign business must assume its share of blame. But the heart of the situation lies deeper than any of these causes and in a different direction.

The fact is that Hollywood is faced with the question of distribution. The old principle of immense theaters and mass audiences must be done away with, and there is so much money invested according to the old plan that it presents a staggering problem. When

the cinema became talkative, it lost a great deal of its emotional appeal.

In its very haste to appeal to the intelligentsia, the cinema has turned out some genuinely idiotic affairs. Many former friends have been alienated; few new ones made. As it stands today the movies are spoiled for the masses and not good enough for the intellectuals. Caviar and roast beef have been mixed with the idea that it will appeal to all who like either one; and the result is that it is disliked by both!

Continued from  
page 353



---

# PRIESTHOOD QUORUMS

---

All Melchizedek Priesthood material is prepared under the direction of the Council of the Twelve;  
and all Aaronic Priesthood material is prepared under the direction of the Presiding Bishopric.

---

## Strength in Activity

By ELDER DAVID O. MCKAY

*Chairman of the Committee on Courses of Study and Activities of Quorums of Priesthood*

THROUGH inspiration the Prophet Joseph Smith once said that the strength of Zion is "the authority of the Priesthood," and that Zion will be again established by those who shall hold the *power* of priesthood."

Authority carries in itself the right to direct, to command, to enforce; but it may be merely *potential*; that is, it may possess inherently great possibilities, but still remain static, and the possibilities remain unrealized. A reservoir of water held in check by a concrete dam constitutes a mighty potential force, but its benefits are not felt until the impounded element begins to turn wheels of industry or to carry new life to thirsty fields and orchards. The potential force of the reservoir is best manifest only in action. So it is in the priesthood, the *authority* of which may be potentially great, but the *power* of which is seen and felt most effectively in *activity*.

This is particularly true if we consider priesthood collectively. What an army of men in the aggregate hold the authority of the priesthood! There are 18,034 High Priests, divided into 104 quorums and into 1,000 groups; 10,745 Seventies divided into 190 quorums; and 44,351 Elders composing 564 quorums and 1000 groups, a host of over 73,000 men! Like the impounded lake, this body of Priesthood is a mighty force; but its power for good is felt only when this force flows through the rivers, canals, and streams of human activity.

### *Authorized Avenues for Quorum Activity.*

There are three official meetings with which every quorum member should be affiliated. These are:

1. The Monthly Quorum Meeting
2. The Weekly Activity Meeting.
3. The Gospel Doctrine Class.

### *The Monthly Quorum Meeting.*

It is not only recommended but required that all quorums of the Melchizedek Priesthood meet in a quorum capacity at least once every month.

This is the official meeting at which careful consideration of the duties of quorum members should be considered, reports of service rendered received, appointment to new duties made, significance of priesthood explained, new avenues of service opened, committees appointed, and anything pertaining to the welfare of the quorum and to the spiritual uplift of the members presented.

The time and place of meeting should be the most convenient for the majority of the members.

There is an official roll book prepared for this meeting in which the name, personal data and weekly activity of every member should be recorded.

### *The Weekly Activity Meeting.*

The Weekly Activity Meeting is that in which every member is given something to do. Quorum activity involves personal conduct, home surroundings, Church relationship and duties, civic responsibilities, quorum obligations, etc. In one or more of these relationships each member should manifest every week an intelligent, active interest.

For High Priests and in many cases for Seventies and Elders, this is a *group*, not a quorum meeting. Some wards have a sufficient number of Seventies and of Elders to form an independent quorum of Seventies and of Elders respectively in each ward. In such cases of course quorum presidencies preside. When a quorum is made up of members from two or more wards a group leader should be appointed by the respective quorum presidencies.

This is perhaps the most difficult and yet the most important meeting connected with quorum activity. Two conditions contribute to this difficulty: First, the inconvenient time of meeting; second, the failure of officers to see clearly in what activities group members should participate. The time of meeting may be Sunday morn-

ing, either before Sunday School or after the dismissal of class work. It may be Tuesday night in connection with the Mutual Improvement Association. However, until more definite instructions are given and the avenues of activity are more thoroughly cleared, it is hazardous to combine this meeting with that of the Gospel Doctrine class.

### *The Gospel Doctrine Class.*

The Gospel Doctrine Class which meets Sunday morning during the Sunday School session furnishes an excellent opportunity for activity on the part of the priesthood, particularly in missionary work. At this hour High Priests, Seventies and Elders and their wives may meet jointly in one class, or preferably, when the numerical membership will justify, the groups may meet separately; that is, the High Priests and their associates, the Seventies and their associates, and the Elders and their associates may meet independently of one another. In either case a group secretary should be appointed and the record of attendance of the priesthood made. This group record of the Priesthood is independent of the Sunday School record of attendance, which, of course, includes the sisters and other members of the class including the priesthood.

### *Choosing the Class Instructor.*

Presidents of quorums or group leaders should be invited into consultation with the bishopric and Sunday School superintendency when the class instructor is chosen.

### *New Class for Missionaries.*

A few Seventies and their wives in each ward will be chosen from the Gospel Doctrine class to join the new Missionary class recently organized. This is another avenue of activity specially designed for the Seventies quorum.

For other activities in the Church and other avenues, see "In the Realm of Quorum Activity—Second Series."

## The Aaronic Priesthood Correlation Plan in Operation

*A Talk Given by Bishop David A. Smith of the Presiding Bishopric  
at B. Y. U. Leadership Week Demonstration, January 27, 1932*

SOME have expressed the thought that the correlation plan for increasing interest in church work adds another burden to the bishops. From first appearance it would seem that an added load was being placed upon them. Those who will study the correlation plan carefully will find that it takes a load from the bishop, for his main responsibility becomes that of general overseer, and he is relieved of detail work. In meeting with the committee at least once a month, he becomes familiar with their plans and the results of their labors. He is then in a better position to organize his forces and correlate their work to avoid interference. He may observe the work by visiting their departments occasionally. He may find that some need encouragement, that some could accomplish more if in another department, etc. A wise bishop will endeavor to follow this plan.

Much of the failure with our class work comes from the fact that some teachers think they can select a subject better suited for the occasion than that outlined. Some do not take time to prepare their lessons. They therefore resort to missionary experiences or other matters foreign to the subject intended, and immediately the big plan is disorganized and failure and a lack of interest result. God has carefully planned His work. Why should we not follow the example?

Our Deacons' work as outlined is a series of stories. Each story has a particular point which can readily be observed through reading. It is impossible, of course, for a teacher to take one such story and keep a class interested for a full period. Because many instructors are not reading the instructions, they go to class, read the story assigned, then find it difficult profitably to fill in the time. One supervisor of Aaronic Priesthood came to the Bishop's Office with one of these lesson books and asked what he could teach "with a thing like that." He said he took the book home and laid it on the table. His boy came in, picked it up, and read every word in it. He wondered what he could teach him in the quorum meetings.

He was asked if he had read the introduction and instructions. He had not. We read them together. They stated that the stories suggested should be assigned to all boys with the instructions to go home and read that story, then go to their parents and endeavor to find a similar incident in the life of their father, mother, or near kinsman, then come back next week prepared to tell their story,

which should be similar to and have the same thought or action as the one assigned. The boy becomes interested in his story, for, having come first-hand, it becomes a reality and leaves a more lasting impression. Two months later this brother returned with the statement that he had another complaint. Said he, "I cannot now find time to hear from each of the boys."

We cannot expect these boys to come week after week and listen to someone read a story or someone tell his missionary experiences. We must arrange our work to give them some outside activity. The correlation plan provides for this. Priesthood activity, Sunday School, and Scout work go hand in hand, and all must cooperate.

The priesthood work of the Teachers is somewhat similar to that of the Deacons. We hope all will read the stories and find some incidents or conditions which will become a fixed influence in each life. Then, too, boys of this age should be doing some outside work. We recommend teaching. We may think such a boy cannot do much by way of teaching. He can at least learn how to teach. We had a case reported where an elderly brother and a young man were assigned to work together. At the first home the elder instructed the boy to take charge. "What shall I say?" he replied, for they had no fixed plan. Such action is not fair. The boy may become discouraged. Give him something definite. Assign him a passage of scripture to use as a subject to take up in the homes, and he will use it to a good end.

One ward reported a man who was a priest, but had never taken part in church work. When the correlation plan was put into operation and the priests were assigned to do missionary work among their own members, desiring to labor with each priest for the purpose of making better attendance records, they called on this man who was looked upon as a drunken "good-for-nothing." These priests had a leader who taught them this doctrine. They had the spirit of their work. Others had gone to this home without results and had reported that this man did not wish them to come again. They knocked at the door. This supposedly "good-for-nothing" man with a pipe in his mouth and a liquor breath came to the door. One of the young men addressed him saying, "Brother \_\_\_\_\_, we are priests representing the Priests' Quorum. In going over our records we find that you are a priest. May we come in and talk with you about our work?" He

hesitated for a few seconds and then invited them in. There with this man and his wife they suggested a song. He told them they might sing. They had come prepared. They had their song books with them. After the song, they suggested prayer. The man stated he had never prayed in his life. "We will do the praying if you will kneel with us," was the answer. All kneeling, a boy not yet nineteen years of age prayed for this man and his wife. They talked to him about the work they were trying to do and how interested they were in their quorum. After a while they bade him goodnight. As they left, he invited them to come again. They called the next month. He was not smoking and did not have a liquor breath. Again they sang, prayed, and talked to him. In a few months' time he had given up his tobacco, overcome his craving for liquor, and was attending meetings. Often attendance is our objective. Records are useless unless they are used for a carefully-planned purpose. Just to get a certain percent does not as a rule mean permanent growth. Our objective should be to develop faith and spirituality. Men will then attend their meetings and perform their labors because they love to do so.

Unless we have the spirit of the work and approach it as God intended we should, we shall fail. With this correlation plan we hope to organize the work we are required to do. It can be done in less time and with lasting results. We must save our young men—and when I say young men, I mean also young women. We feel that in this correlation plan the responsibility is no longer divided. I cannot say I am interested only in the Aaronic Priesthood; I cannot be interested in the Aaronic Priesthood alone, but must reach out to the Sabbath School and M. I. A.

Not long ago I attended a conference, and just before the opening song a brother announced that a young man who had been appointed to give a speech on an assigned subject, representing one of the Aaronic Priesthood quorums, telephoned that his home had been quarantined and he could not come. They decided to pass this part of the program, and I asked why. The reason given was that it would be embarrassing and unfair to ask another at such a late hour. I felt that this lack of confidence might justly apply to an older person, but not to a deacon or teacher. It was decided to select one from the room. The presiding officer walked down into the audience and selected the first



boy he met. The little fellow, although somewhat frightened, came to the stand. When asked to give the talk, his answer was, "I'll try." When his turn came, he said: "I am expected to tell you what I have enjoyed most in my priesthood work. I can't tell you what I have enjoyed most, but I do know this: We learn most by doing. We don't know we are learning, but when we want it, it is there." Think that over, my brethren: (1) "I'll try." (2) "We learn most by doing." (3) "We don't know we are learning, but when we want it, it is there." The Lord bless us and help us to remember that lesson I ask in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

### First Correlation Reports Coming In

THE first reports from the stakes in the Church-wide Aaronic Priesthood Correlation plan were being received at the office of the Presiding Bishopric as this issue of the Era goes to press. To Malad stake goes the honor of filing the first report in this important plan to bring into activity every boy and young man in the Church. Uintah and Alpine stakes followed closely with other stakes not far behind. These reports reflect the increased activity already being brought about through the correlation plan and the good being accomplished.

The most complete report and the one reflecting greatest progress is that of Uintah stake. The first month of the operation of the plan resulted in 126 visits to inactive members with results reported in 32 cases. In one ward every inactive young man is reported as being now engaged in one or more of the Church organizations. Other wards have made commendable progress. Stakes not having reported are urged to get the work under way and file their reports as soon as possible.

### Driggs Ward Scores 100% of Aaronic Priesthood

THE Aaronic Priesthood survey in Driggs ward of Teton stake showed 68 young men in the ward between the ages of 12 and 20. Last reports show that every one of the group has been enrolled and is now active in Priesthood work. Unusual leadership has made this result possible. Its real significance is emphasized by the fact that where some wards have

been able to enlist 100% of the young men of Deacon, Teacher and Priest age in one or more Church activity it is extremely unusual to find all young men of Aaronic Priesthood age brought into activity. M Men, Vanguard and Scout programs are going forward enthusiastically and Sunday School attendance is reported to be well above the average. Driggs ward and Teton stake deserve hearty commendation for their accomplishment.

### April Conference Aaronic Priesthood Convention

IN view of the increased activity among the quorums of the Aaronic Priesthood and the operation of the Aaronic Priesthood correlation plan, special preparation is being made for the Aaronic Priesthood convention to be held during April conference.

The convention will convene Friday, April 8, at 4:00 P. M., at the Assembly Hall. A detailed program will be announced by the Presiding Bishopric.

The convention is held primarily for stake and ward Priesthood authorities including particularly ward Aaronic Priesthood supervisors. In view of the close affiliation with the Priesthood in the correlation plan of the Sunday Schools, the M. I. A. and the seminaries, officers and class leaders of groups of Aaronic Priesthood ages in these associations are also being invited.

### Aaronic Priesthood Restoration Anniversary May 15

THE one hundred and third anniversary of the restoration of the Aaronic Priesthood which occurred May 15, 1829, is to be observed by Church-wide commemoration for quorums of that Priesthood.

The anniversary this year falls on Sunday and plans are now being prepared by the Presiding Bishopric for a suitable celebration of this important event. As in the past it is to be proposed, that the sacrament meeting in all wards on that date, be conducted by members of the Aaronic Priesthood and in addition a special observance is to be recommended in quorum meetings. Aaronic Priesthood supervisors and others associated directly with Aaronic Priesthood quorums are urged to study the history of the

Aaronic Priesthood and its restoration and to encourage similar study on the part of members of their quorums.

With the increasing importance of Priesthood in the lives of young men of the Church and the renewed activity being developed in connection with the correlation plan, it is felt desirable to have all that are connected with quorums of this Priesthood fully informed as to the importance of the value and significance of this important part of the work of the Church.

The Improvement Era for May will contain a complete program, suggested for observance of Aaronic Priesthood Day.

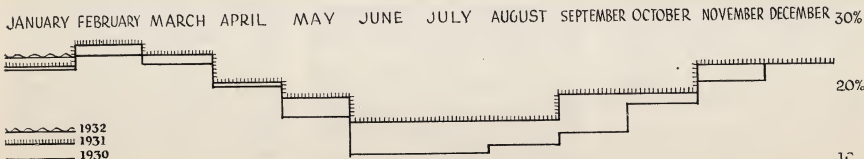
### Presiding Bishopric Inaugurates Campaign to Avert Summer Attendance Slump

A CONCERTED effort to avert the summer slump in Aaronic Priesthood attendance which has characterized past years is being inaugurated by the Presiding Bishopric well in advance of the summer season. The accompanying chart shows the slump in attendance during the past two summers, indicating a substantial gain in 1931 over the previous year. Particularly noticeable is the improvement made in the past summer as a result of the request of the Presiding Bishopric that meetings be held during the entire year with no adjournment for the summer period. The chart also shows that as a result of the improvement during the months of June, July and August the fall season opened with a better attendance and a better mark was maintained until December when the two years were equal.

It is felt that still better success will follow the efforts during the coming summer as many of the stakes where summer adjournment has been followed in the past found it difficult to overcome the impression that summer vacations extended to priesthood work as well as to other activities. With the work of last summer as a basis it is thought that all such stakes will show substantial improvement over last year.

The operation of the correlation plan and the renewed activity in Aaronic Priesthood work are also counted upon as certain to bring attendance figures up materially.

It will be noted that 1932 has started ahead of both previous years.



Aaronic Priesthood Progress Chart, 1930-31-32



# MUTUAL MESSAGES



## Executive Department

Send all Correspondence to Committees Direct to General Offices

### General Superintendency Y. M. I. A.

GEORGE ALBERT SMITH,  
RICHARD K. LYMAN,  
MELVIN J. BALLARD,

Executive Secretary:  
OSCAR A. KIRKHAM

General Offices Y. M. I. A.  
47 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE STREET

General Offices Y. L. M. I. A.  
33 BISHOP'S BUILDING  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

### General Presidency Y. L. M. I. A.

RUTH MAY FOX,  
LUCY GRANT CANNON,  
CLARISSA A. BEESLEY,

General Secretary:  
ELSIE HOGAN

## The June Conference

PLANS for what is expected to be one of the most important June Conferences in the History of M. I. A. have been announced by the executive officers of the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A. The dates for the conference have been set beginning Friday, June 10 and continuing through Saturday and Sunday.

In keeping with the spirit of the M. I. A., aiming to give to its members the most timely and practical programs, the general theme of the convention has been brought right up to the minute. It is expressed as follows:

"The opportunity of the hour—to enrich leisure—to spiritualize recreation."

This theme is to be considered from three viewpoints:

1. The Individual.
2. The Home.
3. The Community.

In view of the rapidly increasing leisure among the people of the world and the pressing need for more spirituality in recreation and leisure time activities, it is thought that the theme selected for Conference for 1932 will meet the needs of the present-day better than any other.

The theme is to be presented and discussed at the opening session of the conference at 9:30 a. m. Friday, June 10. Some unusually effective methods of developing it are being considered by the special June conference committee of the two M. I. A. General Boards.

The outstanding general feature of the conference will undoubtedly be the great Music Festival to be held in the tabernacle Saturday evening with participants representing various parts of the Church. This feature is an innovation in M. I. A. Conference programs and is designed to increase interest in musical matters. This plan also is based upon definite and valuable educational advantages which it is hoped will be eventually spread to every community of the Church.

Saturday in addition to the contest finals in Drama, Speech, and Story, an

appropriate George Washington Bi-Centennial program is being planned. This is to be a part of the M. I. A. participation in the nation-wide Washington Bi-Centennial celebration, and the committee in charge promises a truly representative M. I. A. presentation.

A departure from the procedure followed in previous conventions is planned in the department work. During the period of the first division into department groups which occurs Friday afternoon, the theme of the conference will be the topic for discussion. The division is being considered along lines which take into account both age and interest resulting in some variation from strict department lines in the various classes. The plan being considered will probably include one department for adults of all ages above 23. The second department will include M Men and Gleaners with the third, including Vanguards, Juniors, Scouts and Bee Hive Girls.

Division into department groups for program study with each department meeting separately is planned for the entire morning of Saturday.

The principal social feature of the conference will be the outing at Saltair Beach on Friday evening to include special features, one of which will be the finals in the dance contest.

The program for Sunday, the concluding day of the conference, is being developed, as this issue of the Improvement Era goes to press.

Committees of the various departments have been at work for some weeks outlining department procedure and preparing courses of study for the new year to present at the conference.

### Age Limits in Contests

**Public Speaking:** Open to all members of the M. I. A. between the ages of 17 and 23. Persons who have reached their 17th or 24th birthdays during the year (June 1, 1931, to June 1, 1932), are eligible.

**Retold Story:** Open to all between the ages of 16 and 19, including those who have turned 15 or 17 between June 1, 1931 and June 1, 1932.

**Ladies' Chorus:** Open to those between the ages of 16 and 30, including those who have had their 16th or 31st birthday between June 1, 1931 and June 1, 1932.

## Sunday Evening Joint Meeting for May, 1932

### GENERAL THEME—THE DOCTRINE OF DOING

#### Program:

1. Singing—"Come Listen to the Trumpeters."
2. Invocation.
3. Music.
4. The Slogan.
5. Fifteen-minute Discourse—"The Words of Jesus on Doing."

A. His first words of which we have any record (See Luke 2:49).

B. Doing is the pathway to knowing (See John 7:17).

C. Doing is the proof of love (See John 14:15).

D. Doing keeps faith from dying (See James 2:17).

E. Doing leads past salvation to exaltation (See Matt. 5:19).

F. An infallible guide for doing (See Matt. 7:12).

G. Through doing we make of ourselves sermons that can be seen (See Matt. 5:16).

H. Final rewards will be conditioned by what we do. (See Revelations 22:12).

6. Reading or solo (preferably from memory): "A Poor Wayfaring Man of Grief." (This song was sung by John Taylor in Carthage Jail and repeated by special request of the Prophet Joseph Smith the day of the martyrdom.) See hymn book.

7. Ten-minute talk on *Knowing and Doing*. (Making use of the following material and references.)

(a) Historically, the outstanding feature of the character of the Savior, as a man, was that of doing good. Josephus, the Hebrew Historian, says, "Now there was about this time, Jesus, a wise man, if it be lawful to call him a man, for he was a doer of wonderful works, a teacher of such men as received the truth with pleasure. He drew over to him both many of the Jews and many of the Gentiles." (See Antiquities of the Jews, Book XVIII, Chap. 3).



(b) Crystalized religion consists in doing good and keeping clean (See James 1:27).

(c) A living example of a Practical Religion.

President Heber J. Grant has often asserted that his great anxiety is to get the members of the Church to *live* their religion and preach the Gospel by *example*. Recently at the Brigham Young University he delivered an extended address on the *Application of Knowledge*, using the following quotation as the central thought:

#### A LAST WORD

Chapter XLV. From the book, "Right and Wrong Thinking."

There is no more fitting counsel for the close of this book than is contained in the following words from "The School of Life," by William R. Alger:

"And now there is one more lesson for us to learn, the climax of all the rest; namely, to make a *personal application* to ourselves of everything which we know. Unless we master this lesson, and act on it, other lessons are virtually useless and thus robbed of their essential glory. The only living end or aim of everything we experience, of every truth we are taught, is the practical use we make of it for the enrichment of the soul, the attuning of the thoughts and actions, the exaltation of life. \* \* \* When we *do* what we *know*, then first does it put on vital luster and become divinely precious."

(d) The Joy coming from doing missionary work (See Doctrine and Covenants, Sec. 18:14-16).

8. Three minute testimony concerning the joy of Doing Missionary Work. (By a local member).

9. Three minute testimony con-

cerning The Joy of Doing Temple Work. (By a local member).

10. Singing hymn—"Do What is Right."

11. Benediction.

### Drama for the Washington Celebration

THE Washington plays, "The Dominant Force" and "Washington Takes the Risk," will be distributed to the wards by the stake superintendents, for presentation in May, as outlined in the bi-centennial program for the M. I. A. "The Dominant Force" deals with the intrigue of foreign agents to bring about a situation between the large and small States which would have been very destructive to the development of the democratic government. Washington's disapproval of them and his dealing with the situation makes an interesting and dramatic story.

We suggest that the cast can be cut in order to avoid the expenses of costuming. Delegates from the large States can be cut to one or two at the most, as can the delegates from the small States, giving all the lines to fewer characters.

"Washington Takes the Risk" is an interesting play dealing with Washington's acceptance of the call to lead the "rebel" cause. The King's forces and the New England Minute Men have clashed at Lexington. Lord Fairfax, one of Washington's dearest friends, tries to dissuade him from accepting the call. As in the other play noted above, the cast can be materially cut and the lines given to fewer characters.

### Malad Stake Reports Activities

THE first event of this season's work was our stake and ward officers' social. All wards where Mutuals are being held in our stake were well represented, in some cases with 100%. Our project for the evening was the introduction of the new slogan. After a number of ice-breakers and get-acquainted games, the stage was all set for a pantomime. Near the front of the stage stood a casket bearing the inscription, "Old Man Tobacco." Around his bier stood his mourners who were none other than the members of the Stake Board dressed in queer-looking old-fashioned clothes. After much moaning and crying, his casket was lowered in the grave. Suddenly from the right of the stage a group of M Men and Gleaner Girls entered carrying a large basket bearing a life-sized doll, labeled M. I. A. They then sang a song written especially for the occasion which extended an invitation for all to join their rank. The mourners discarded their mourners' tweeds and joined the group, all singing *Come Hail the Cause of Zion's Youth*, aided by the audience.

A table was then unveiled which bore a display of the Word of Wisdom which was viewed by the audience and was very effective. This display was afterwards presented at our Stake Quarterly Conference and received a great deal of favorable comment.

During the month of October, the Malad stake participated in a very commendable road show in which nine wards were represented. Each performance lasted from twelve to fifteen minutes, and was played the first evening in four wards and the second night in four other wards. The third night all wards met in the same hall and played for the benefit of the participants. A prize of five dollars (\$5.00) was awarded to the best and most original act. St. John ward was awarded first place. Theirs was "The Hammer Act." Each performance was played to a full house. Enclosed you will find the program which was given by each ward.



Charles Shumway and Sons, of Franklin, Idaho, who are all Life Members of the M. I. A.

\$1.00 Family Admission Card \$1.00  
M. I. A. STAKE LYCEUM 1931-32  
Sept. 8—Opening Social.  
Oct. 22, 23—Road Show.  
Dec. 28—Drama.  
Jan. 22—Gold and Green Ball.  
Mar. 19—Stake Honor Day.  
April—B. Y. U. Concert.  
Aug.—Fathers and Sons, Mothers and Daughters Day.

This ticket admits the one whose name

appears below to any or all of the above events during the season of 1931-32. Not transferable.

Issued To \_\_\_\_\_

It is with pleasure that we report the success which has attended our M. I. A. Stake Lyceum (see copy of ticket above). This was sold to each family, regardless of the number in the family, for the price of \$1.00, which brought us enough to finance all the events listed on the ticket.

At each of the events the houses were packed to the door, and in case of the Drama it was necessary to repeat it, to accommodate the crowd notwithstanding the fact that we gave a matinee for the children as well as the evening performances.

The Gold and Green Ball was the biggest event of the season, the large public dance hall being packed to its limit.

We charged regular admission to those who did not hold a season ticket, at each event.

For this year of "depression" this Lyceum ticket proved a blessing, and was greatly appreciated, as large families availed themselves of the opportunity of attending these events, where otherwise they never could have done so.

On December 28, 1931, a very splendid drama was presented by the Mutual. Most of the actors were members from the Stake Board. The drama presented was *Cappy Ricks*. The theater was so crowded that it was necessary to repeat the play the second time. A matinee was given in the afternoon.

We feel at least for this year our financial worries are at an end.

Our work in general is going over very well.

We appreciate the work of the general board, and wish you all success in the future.

—Blanche H. Woodland.

## Rexburg First Ward M. I. A. Chorus, Fremont Stake

IN September, 1930, the First Ward Mutual chorus was organized under the direction of Lewis A. Lee, the director of music for the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. At the first call, only a few mutual members responded, but in less than a month the chorus had increased to a membership of 80 people.

As a device to increase interest in music, a concert was undertaken, and after much practice, was produced in the First Ward church to a record crowd. Since that time, a radio concert was sung over station K I D at Idaho Falls, in which the entire chorus, now numbering 165 members, sang ensemble numbers of such quality as, "O, Divine Redeemer," and "The Kerry

(Continued on page 366)

# Community Activity

## Gold and Green Ball

EVER increasing in popularity and interest, the Gold and Green Balls in various wards and stakes over the Church are taking their place as the outstanding social events of each season. Many reports have been sent in to the *Era*, and if space permitted, the entire report would be printed. As it is, excerpts from each have been selected and appear below.

### Blackfoot Stake

OUR stake Gold and Green Ball was a wonderful event. Never before had so many officers and members of the M. I. A. met in a social affair. We carried out the colors in the decorations. Nine queens, representing nine wards, were given special recognition in a march and introduction, after which the queen of the evening was chosen from the ward having the greatest number present. The new contest dance, 'Senorita Mia' was demonstrated by a number of couples, and was most enthusiastically received.

"Much interest is being taken in every department of M. I. A. work and many worthwhile accomplishments are being made. M Men and Gleaner Girls are leading out in many things, and above all, those engaged in the work are gaining a stronger testimony of the Gospel."

### Alpine Stake

THE sixth annual Gold and Green Ball of this stake was most suc-

cessful. Gold and Green decorations were carried out in every detail, with charming effect. "The special and attractive feature of the evening was the entering of four queens, heralded by pages in green and gold satin suits, and four tiny flower girls. The queens occupied swings in the north end of the hall."

Upon entering, everyone was given a ballot to cast for their choice of queen. At 10:30 p. m. the Queen of Queens was chosen, crowned and seated upon a raised platform, with the other three queens as attendants.

The M. I. A. contest dance "Senorita Mia" was introduced by dancers from each ward. "The ball was very well attended and the Stake Board, sponsors of the affair, were gratified with the results."

### Nevada Stake

THE Gold and Green Ball was a stake affair and was held at the Ely Chapel. It was very successful in every respect. The Queen was from Ruth Ward, the ward having sold 150% of its quota of tickets!"

### Beaver Stake

WE are happy to announce our successful Green and Gold Ball. The stake united with the wards in an effort to make this Ball an overwhelming success. Ribbons of gold and green were used in decorating the hall. The background was of pine trees, giving off a pungent odor; and mountains of pure white snow. A



Beaver Stake Queen with Attendants





Royalty Attends Gold and Green Ball in San Diego

moon setting behind the mountains, gave the effect of a perfect night."

A queen was chosen at the Beaver Stake Ball, and mounted upon a white horse, designed for the purpose. The very picturesque surroundings gave a most charming aspect.

### Northwestern States Mission

SEVERAL of the branch organizations in the mission were successful in holding the finest Gold and Green Balls ever held here.

"For the affair in Portland, the ballroom of the chapel was decorated to resemble an Italian Garden. The lighting effects were lovely, and the crowning of the Gold and Green Queen was a really beautiful ceremony.

"Seattle and Tacoma branches each held beautifully appointed balls.

"Following is a clipping taken from the Great Falls Tribune, giving an interesting account of the Gold and Green Ball held by the M. I. A. of our church in that city. We thought it quite unusual that an outside newspaper should give such a write-up, and that you might be interested in the comments made.

"The Gold and Green Ball of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was held at the church headquarters, 307 First Avenue north, and was sponsored by the Great Falls branch of the Mutual Improvement association of the L. D. S. Church. There was an attendance of about 200 couples.

"Decorations of the hall were carried out in a color motif of green and gold, forming a delightful background for the charming Miss Elna Anderson, queen of the Ball. A net-

work of gold and green crepe paper woven into a gigantic spider web formed the ceiling, centered by a large gold and green crystal ball. Soft lights of rainbow colors behind the web of crepe paper, and wall decorations of green and gold transformed the hall into a beauty spot.

"Music for the affair was furnished by the church orchestra. A pretty intermission number was presented by Miss Anderson and Donald Anderson, who demonstrated the Mutual's latest dance, 'Señorita Mia.'

"Committees in charge of the affair were the Gleaner Girls class and M Men's class of the church."

### Malad Stake

FOR the Malad Stake annual Gold and Green Ball the hall was artistically decorated in gold and green pennants. The queen's throne was at the rear of the hall, to which the queen and her attendants marched, led by two very small girls carrying baskets of flowers. Immediately following the queen was a little train-bearer. Then followed the officers' march led by the Stake Board. Each ward, bearing its banner, fell in line as the march proceeded until every officer was in line. After several figures a halt was made in front of the queen, where all sang, *M. I. A., our M. I. A.* The gold and green dance, 'Señorita Mia,' was then introduced by a miniature couple in full evening dress. This was followed by twelve couples from the various wards who participated in the dance. The remainder of the evening was enjoyed by all in dancing. About five hundred people were in attendance.

"We appreciate very much the splendid activity programs recommended by the General Board, and the timely suggestions we receive. We can assure you that we will give you our hearty cooperation in this work.

### Ventura Branch, California Mission

AT the Gold and Green Ball of Ventura, the music was perfect, the dancing was perfect. In fact everything was perfect. What more could one ask?

Practically the entire branch was out; also a large number of our friends and they all had a good time. We were happy also to welcome a number



Queen of Carbon Stake Gold and Green Ball

of couples from the Santa Barbara Branch.

In the Prize Waltz, Brother and Sister William Hay overcame some very close competition to win the prize. It was a contest very well danced and everyone enjoyed the number.

The demonstration of the M. I. A. Contest dance, 'Senorita Mia,' was very much appreciated by all present. It is a very beautiful dance and was very capably performed. And—oh yes! we intend to win the contest!"

### Juab Stake

AN outstanding feature of the annual Juab Stake Gold and Green Ball was the selection of three queens which took place in the various wards previous to the dance; as escorts for each queen, two knights were chosen. A platform was decorated as a garden where the three queens were seated; all decorations were in gold and green.

During intermission, presentation of this year's M. I. A. contest dance, "Senorita Mia," was given, couples being chosen from the various wards. Though no competitive features were carried out, much enthusiasm was shown and the large crowd in attendance seemed to enjoy the evening.

### San Diego Ball

WE feel that our Gold and Green Ball was very successful. The hall was beautifully decorated in the M. I. A. colors, the crowd one of the largest ever present at a Mutual dance here and the spirit of the occasion was ideal.

"Each of the four branches entered for contest, a queen with attendants. East San Diego Branch presented the 'Queen of the Colors', a stately gold-clad Gleaner girl, followed by two attendants in dainty green gowns carrying acacia.

"The group from Logan Heights portrayed the idea of Ruth the Gleaner. The queen was draped in gold satin and carried a sheaf of gilded wheat. Her two attendants who wore classic green robes carried golden vases on their shoulders.

"From National City came the 'Queen of Spring' dressed in gold lace and wearing a sun-ray crown lighted with electricity.

"The royal party entered to the music of 'Senorita Mia'. The gracious queen was crowned and with her attendants took her place on a dais decorated with golden acacia blossoms while the orchestra played 'Lady of Spain.'

"The crowning of the Queen was followed by a Grand March of patrons and M. I. A. officers. The entire group sang 'M. I. A. Our M. I. A.'; the contest dance, 'Senorita Mia,' was demonstrated and dancing was resumed."

(Continued on page 371)

## M Men-Gleaners

FOR the first Tuesday in the month of May, the suggestive program is "Entertainments." (See M Men Manual, p. 141; Gleaner Manual, p. 25.) Reference given is "The Right Thing at all Times," pp. 86-89; 143-146; 183-185.

This evening we will discuss the chaperon, house parties, the guest, etc. As to the chaperon: "Ethically the only chaperon is a girl's own sense of dignity and pride; she who has the right attributes of character needs no chaperon." However, certain occasions require a chaperon. Call her what you may—patron, advisor, honorary member, or guide, she is yet a chaperon, and is not with her young people to spy on them or to take the joy out of life, but for their protection. A good chaperon will be in sympathy with the group, and her presence will impose no restraint and spoil no fun, yet will be a curb on undue gaiety, and a protection against criticism. "Above all a chaperon must have dignity and if she is to be of any actual service she must be kind of heart and have intelligent sympathy and act. To have her charge not only care for her, but be happy with her, is the only possible way such a relationship can endure."

As to the thoughtful hostess, the "Spaniard says to his guest: 'All I have is yours!' This in a measure is true, for your house, your fireside, your time, all are his; your food his food, your roof his shelter." There is the considerate guest who is charming, unselfish, sympathetic, good tempered, helpful and courteous. Then there is the inconsiderate guest. "The guest no one invites a second time is the one who runs a car to its detriment, and a horse to a lather; who leaves a borrowed tennis racket out in the rain; who 'dog ears' the books, \* \* \* who uses towels for boot rags, who stands a wet glass on polished wood, who tracks muddy shoes into the house, and leaves his room looking as though it had been through a cyclone. Nor are men the only offenders. Young women have been known to commit every one of these offenses and the additional one of bringing a pet dog." Are you the considerate or inconsiderate guest?

Just a word in summary of the joint program. We have learned through our study of "The Right Thing at all Times," that lovely behavior is the natural outgrowth and expression of a beautiful, harmonious and lovely character. In order to behave beautifully, one must cultivate the graces of the spirit, striving against selfishness, ill temper, irritability, and cultivating

generosity, kindness, self-denial and love. These are the graces that make the humblest home beautiful, and without which the costliest mansion is an empty shell. Mere mechanical deportment is worth very little. It smacks of a culture which is simply veneered on, so to speak. Such a veneer is easily cracked, soon broken. The culture we strive for is a spiritual culture which must come from within. To rightly control temper, speech and conduct requires help from the Divine Spirit. We cannot accomplish these things in our own strength, but must seek the guidance of our Heavenly Father. True culture is one that includes the heart as well as the intellect, that elevates and gives self poise and dignity to the whole nature. Religious culture is the most important of all, and to live in harmony with God's laws will give us our highest happiness. "Etiquette is no flummery of poseurs, but a system of conduct based on respect of self, coupled with respect of others." A kind heart and a feeling of respect will inspire us to be gracefully obedient to the rules or laws of society. "As there is no royal road to learning, neither is there a short cut to culture; but good manners and good society are within the reach of all who are endowed with God-given ambition, kind hearts and intelligent minds."—Margaret Wade.

Give as a review the finale, pages 183-185, "The Right Thing at all Times." For demonstration purposes select from the finale all points of etiquette discussed during the year's activities.

### Banquet in Canadian Stake

EARLY in the New Year the M Men and Gleaners of the Lethbridge stake held their annual banquet and dance at the Lethbridge ward social hall. Upwards of 150 were present from the various associations, the function being directed by L. B. Knowlton, stake M Men supervisor, and Mrs. H. Ostlund, stake Gleaner leader. Members of the stake presidency, Elders Palmer, Green and Clarke, were guests of honor. The hall was colorfully decorated in M Men-Gleaner colors and each ward contributed a stunt to the entertainment. Other features were the singing of "The Challenge" and demonstrations of the contest dance which is proving very popular. Following the banquet and program dancing was enjoyed.



# M Men

## Canadian Mormon Boys Win High Athletic Honors

AND still they are accepting the challenge, flung to them by the older generation in Israel. These Mormon boys! Whoever voiced the fear for them?

In the Spring of each year, the Mutual Improvement Association puts on a Track and Field Meet. Encouraged to train for one of these meets, two boys from the Raymond Second Ward (Taylor Stake), found that they had considerable ability as athletes. The Mutual work must be given credit for the beginning of their development. The Word of Wisdom kept by them is responsible for a continuance of their splendid work.

J. Harris Walker is an all round athlete. His ability was first discovered when he was fifteen years old, in one of the M. I. A. Track Meets. The following year he trained carefully and was sent to compete in the Alberta Provincial Track Meet, open to all boys under nineteen years old. He made a good showing but was only able to bring back two medals. Continuing his training, he returned to the Provincial Track Meet in 1930 and was successful in bringing back the much coveted cup, for the *Best All Round Athlete* in Alberta, for boys under nineteen years. Persistently training, he returned for the 1931 meet and was again successful in winning the cup for the best all round athlete, in the Province, for boys under nineteen years. In the year 1931 he entered 11 events and won 9 medals. His winnings follow:

### First Place—

Shot Put.  
Javelin Throw.  
Pole Vault.

### Second Place—

Discus.  
440 yds. dash.  
Broad Jump.  
Hop, Step and Jump.

### Third Place—

100 yd. dash.  
120 yd. hurdles.

Note please, that his winnings are along all lines. In the last meet the competition was keener than ever before. This probably was inspired by the Olympic Meet, which is to be held in 1932, also by the showing made at Amsterdam in 1928, by the Canadians and their desire to repeat in 1932. An example or two will show just how keen was the competition. Harris broke five Alberta records and equalled one and still was placed first in only two of these events. In the 100 yard dash he equalled the Alberta record and placed only third; he was beaten in this race by six inches, by the winner and about 2 inches by the second man, making the prettiest race seen in any of the meets.

Since the Junior Provincial Track Meet he entered the Scotch Highland Games, at beautiful Banff National Park, in the Canadian Rockies. Here in this gem of a spot amid the pungent odor of pines, on the 28th of August he entered two events, winning the Pole Vault and placing 3rd in the Hop, Step and Jump. The 29th was the Senior Provincial Track Meet. Harris entered five events and won four medals. The events won were as follows:

### Second Place—

Pole Vault.  
440 yd. dash.

### Third Place—

Broad Jump.  
Javelin Throw.

We note from the *Improvement Era* that a Mormon boy holds the record for the best all round athlete in the world. We are very glad to learn that but would suggest that he keep his spikes sharpened, if he expects to retain his title. It will take a few years yet but Harris is now better or within striking distance of at least six of the ten events necessary and is going strong on all the others, considering his age.

In addition to track work he was a member for two years of Raymond High School Basketball team, Alberta Provincial Champions for the past three years, and last year he was a member of the Calgary Normal School basketball team, which won the Intermediate Championship of Alberta.

He is a member of the Raymond baseball team, also played rugby with one of Calgary's teams last year and although not having previous experience received special headlines in the papers for his brilliant work. He fits in anywhere in athletics and if he continues to show improvement will be heard from later.

Bruce Galbraith first came into notice as an athlete at a M. I. A. Track Meet, when sixteen years old. His specialty is the High Jump and Pole Vault. His first appearance at the Alberta Provincial Junior Track Meet was in the year 1929. At this meet he won second place in both the Pole Vault and High Jump. In 1930 he entered the same meet, winning both of the above mentioned events, establishing Alberta Provincial records in each of them. In May, 1931, at the Cardston Track Meet, Bruce equalled the Senior Alberta record for the High Jump and is still a joint holder of that record.

Being too old to enter the Junior meet in 1931 he went to Banff and entered the Senior Alberta Provincial Track meet, where he was successful in winning both the High Jump and the Pole Vault.

Bruce has his eyes set on Los Angeles next July for the Olympic meet and some one will have to show some class if he is kept out.

—Reported by Helen K. Orgill.

## Rock Springs Ward

OF recent date the M Men's class of the Rock Springs Ward, consisting of seventeen members, purchased life membership to the Mutual Improvement Association. This is a real achievement for the Rock Springs Ward!



Harris Walker  
Best all-round athlete in Alberta  
under 19 years



Bruce Galbraith  
of Alberta, Canada

# Gleaner Girls

## Los Angeles Stake Gleaner Girls' Eighth Annual Banquet

THE eighth and largest annual banquet of the Latter-day Saint Gleaner Girls of the Los Angeles Stake was held at the Stake Recreation Center in Huntington Park.

The hall and tables were beautifully decorated to represent a "Garden of Gleaners," and in addition symbols of our Gleaner ideal. There were seated at the tables, three hundred and fifty-five Gleaners and guests. On the stage was a huge gold "G". Immediately after Stake President Muir's address on "Comparing the Modern Gleaner with Ruth the Gleaner," six Gleaners appeared on the stage, each in her turn, carrying a sheaf of long golden wheat, and repeating a selected "sheaf". A seventh girl gathered the wheat into one big sheaf, and "binding" it with a yellow ribbon climaxed this little act with a few words, conveying to the audience the purpose and ideals of our Gleaner organization. She then arranged the sheaf on the large "G" to resemble the Gleaner Pin. Our audience of Gleaner Girls, joined this chorus of seven girls in singing the Gleaner song. It was a beautiful and symbolic act.

A program composed of toasts from the guests of honor, musical selections and dancing numbers was presented during dinner.

Thirty of the Stake M Men, under the supervision of the Stake M Men officers, acted in the capacity of waiters at the banquet. They added a charming touch, dressed in their white waiter's jackets, black trousers and black bow ties.

Since the purpose of the banquet was the election of new officers for the coming year, much of the evening was devoted to clever songs and yells and stunts for the candidates from the various wards of the stake.

The L. A. Stake Gleaners are carrying on their Gleaner work with higher enthusiasm than ever before. It is their pledge to endeavor to make each successive year more successful than the last.—Eleanore Jones.

## Gleaner Course of Study

THERE will be but one class discussion evening in April, i. e., the last Tuesday in the month. Discussion 16, of the History of the Church, chapters 41 to 44 inclusive, pages 247-262 of the Gleaner Manual will be given. In this discussion we consider the progress and growth of the Church under the leadership of President Joseph F. Smith. Incidents in connection with his life can be found in "Essentials in Church History," p. 624, 631. Sermons and writings of President Joseph F. Smith

are given in "Gospel Doctrine."

We urge class leaders to complete the course of study in Church history by May 17th, the third Tuesday in the month of May. It may mean that you will have to leave out some of the minor details in the history, but each week stress at least one outstanding event. It is well to review briefly each week, thus keeping the history up-to-date. Connect the revelations given and the doctrines of the Church with the travels of the Saints, thus keeping in mind a clear picture as to time, place and event.

## Project

THERE will be no project evening in the month of April. However, class leaders should take time during the month to encourage and inspire Gleaner girls to be diligent in gathering material for their "Treasures of Truth" books. These books can be dedicated to the Pioneers, to mother and father, or grandparents, or others. One Gleaner girl dedicates her book in the following words:

"To my father and mother, my grandparents and my ancestors, who have taught me to love God and the truth, I lovingly dedicate this book, which contains "Treasures of Truth" and faith promoting incidents from their lives, with grateful acknowledgment for the part my four great grandparents played in the settlement of this great State of Utah.

"Aye, call it holy land,  
The land which first they trod.  
They have left unspoiled  
What here they found,  
Freedom to worship God."

Each month one Tuesday evening has been devoted to the project, "Treasures of Truth." More than 2500 covers for these books have been sent to all parts of the Church. Thousands of Gleaners are recording the

heroic part their fathers and mothers and others have played in the growth and development of the Church and of this western empire.

Every Gleaner girl should read "The Written Word," by Dr. N. A. Peterson in the January, 1932, *Era*. He wrote better than he knew, for every sentence stimulates and inspires the gatherers of "treasures of truth." In appreciation of the life story of his mother, he writes: "The mail brought me last Christmas a precious document telling the story of my mother's life of eighty-four years. She had written it in longhand and afterwards had it typed. It was a pioneer saga, nothing less dramatic in incident and touching by virtue of its Biblical simplicity and sincerity. It was a great story crying to be told, as are the life stories of thousands of other early Utahns, not perhaps to the general public but rather to the intimate family circle who care so profoundly for a complete picture of their heroic parents who are so rapidly falling in death like great trees and leaving, as the poet says, spacious gaps in the sky line."

## Ward, Stake and Church "Treasures of Truth" Books

THE time has come for the compiling of ward, stake and Church books. Every Gleaner girl in the Church should make her contribution. In consultation with her Gleaner leader, she should select from her book the most interesting story, incident, or experience and make a copy for the ward book. This copy should be attested the same as her original wherever possible, and in all cases the source of the information contained should be given. She should sign her contribution. All contributions should be in the ward book by April 15th.

The ward Gleaner leader, in consultation with the ward counselor in charge of class discussions, will select from the ward "Treasures of Truth" book the three most interesting articles and have copies made for the



Gleaner Girls Eighth Annual Banquet, Los Angeles



stake book. These copies should have attestation and signature of original contributors. All contributions for the stake book should be in by May 1st.

The stake Gleaner leader, in consultation with the stake counselor in charge of class discussions, will select from the stake "Treasures of Truth" book, the three most interesting articles for the Church book. These copies should have attestation and signature. These contributions should be sent to the General Board Office by May 15th.

The classification of the material under different headings or divisions as given in the individual books, will of necessity have to be disregarded in ward, stake and Church books, so that there may be freedom of choice to select the best from any section of the individual books.



## The M. I. A.

**D**URING the twenty-seven years I served in the M. I. A. I found it to be a friend indeed. It gave me instruction in Theology, ethics, literature, public speaking, debating, the drama, and even in writing, in parliamentary law, and citizenship. It taught me how to preside over assemblies, how to conduct classes and to teach. It taught me to love and appreciate good music. It gave me instruction in nature study and taught me to love the great out-of-doors; to know birds, butterflies and insects; the flowers, the weeds, ferns and sedges, trees, shrubs and grasses, the stars and to see the beauties in the grays of a winter sky. It opened the door to give me a glimpse of science. It added the thrills of recreation, hiking, climbing mountains, the dance, some swimming and boating. It gave me training in recreational leadership and supplied the material for me to use. Gave me delight in Indian-lore. Trained me to do Red Cross work in time of need. Showed me how to bring State Club Work to our girls, which trained us in sewing, handicraft, home decoration and designing, cooking and canning. It aroused my interest in Public Health work. In all these years the M. I. A. directed my reading, bringing me up-to-date books in many lines. It has brought me the association of many wonderful women and taught me to appreciate their virtues. It has also brought me the association of many fine men, and kept me alive to the interests of the young people. In short it has paid amazing dividends to broaden and beautify my life. I know of no other agency that gives so much for the effort expended, as the M. I. A., and with all sincerity I express my appreciation for the influence it has wielded in my life.—Lizzie Hoge Welker.

# Junior Girls

**I**N our course of study for the Junior department this year, we have had some beautiful lessons which will be of inestimable value to the girls in building their lives.

As these discussions draw to a close, it is with some regret that we have to lay aside such uplifting, interesting and worthwhile material. But if the girls have caught the spirit of each lesson and have participated therein, they will have received inspiration and blessings that will go with them through their entire lives and will be important factors in the forming of their characters.

In the three remaining chapters for April and May, the subjects for discussion are of the greatest importance—"Building Spirituality into Our Lives" is like putting a light into a darkened building—and no life is complete without it. The spirit is indestructible and its activity will continue through eternity, while the physical body will crumble and decay. How important is it, then, that we emphasize those things in our lives that will strengthen spirituality!

Reverence for our Father in Heaven, for the priesthood, for sacred places and for our bodies, are the points in the lesson that should be impressed on the minds of the girls.

"Opportunity for Spiritual Development"—surely, we the members of this Church, are blessed above all people in our opportunities for spiritual development. From our early childhood we build the spiritual along with the physical as we advance in the organizations of the Church, and as we take advantage of the many opportunities that are placed in our way for development. Through service and study, and through the cultivation of the Spirit of God, can the spiritual side of our lives be developed. "REVIEW AND SUMMARY"

Let the girls go out of this class at the end of the year with a feeling that they have completed something; that they have finished their study with no loose ends left.

The summary and review will serve a double purpose. First—it will recall to their minds the important points of the lessons and emphasize those things that are outstanding and most worthwhile. Second—through this lesson you leaders will have the satisfaction of seeing the results of your year's work, in the knowledge the girls have gained under your leadership.

## Question Box

**F**OLLOWING the calendar, we find that there are two evenings to be devoted to the "Question Box"—March 29th and May 3rd. The Junior

Committee of the General Board feels that these evenings afford a very splendid opportunity for the girls to have answered some of the questions in their hearts. Sometimes, while going over the lessons, the girls are not quite satisfied with what is said. Stimulate and encourage the girls to think for themselves, that they may know what points are still hazy to them, and may ask to have such cleared up.

A few hints concerning preparation for these evenings are:

1. Have an attractive box, ready in ample time that the leader will have at least a week to consider the questions put into the box.

2. Let the girls—one or more—be responsible for providing the box. One such box, made by the girls, was very lovely, being of rose color (the Junior hue) and made in the shape of a rose (the Junior flower).

3. If the girls wish, stipulate beforehand that questions on at least one evening will be along a certain line. If health, beauty culture, or any other definite subject is of particular interest, you might invite an authority along the line in to answer questions. This makes it interesting and valuable.

The atmosphere of this period should be refined and sympathetic, and yet be free and happy. Better response will be obtained if the questions are submitted unsigned. The girls should understand that the questions must be of general interest, and worth the time necessary for their consideration.

During Leadership Week at the B. Y. U. in Provo, an interesting and successful "Question Box" period was conducted. The group there assembled were invited to ask questions, and these were given due attention. Many felt that this method was better than simply a lecture, for the problems most pressing were brought out. This is true in the class question box period of the girls' problems. In their hearts is a yearning to know many things. If a Junior leader can help to solve these questions, she is doing a great deal, and her reward will be one of love and satisfaction.

## Class Party

**M**AY twenty-fourth is designated as class party night. The class may just entertain themselves with games and stunts or they may invite their mothers to be present and plan a program that will explain the work and activity of the season. It is suggested that the arrangements for this evening be simple. Two simple refreshments are suggested. A box of stick candy held high having two kinds of sticks in it. Divide the class into two parts and have them two at

a time reach up and take a piece of candy. If the colors are the same they must put one back and divide the other piece between them. If the colors are different they may keep them.

A homemade box of candy might serve as refreshments. Use it as the treasure and have a treasure hunt. The side getting the candy then plays hostess in serving the losers.

If the weather is good and you can get to a park or take a walk, you could even have a light "home fixed" lunch to be eaten out of doors under the trees or by some water and plan your games accordingly. If you have guests you could use the following as a mixer when they first arrive.

1. Pin a paper, having the name of some famous person on it, on the back of each person's dress. Give them pencil and paper. The object is to get as many names from the backs of the others as possible at the same time keeping your own name from being discovered. You can have an introduction game instead of formally introducing yourselves.

2. Who's your neighbor? Form a circle with one in the center who is "it." Tell everyone to learn their neighbors' names. Then the one who is "it" stands before a member in a circle and says "Left or Right," and counts to ten (if not very well acquainted). If everyone knows each other well just count to five. Whoever fails to give the name of their right or left neighbor as called, changes places with the one in the center and becomes "it." Occasionally "it" may call "change neighbors." Then all must change places and be ready to give their new neighbors names or become "it".

## Executive Dept.

Continued from  
page 360

Dance." A male chorus and a ladies chorus also sang some very pleasing numbers. This same concert was repeated by request for the Parent-Teachers Organization of Rexburg.

Inasmuch as this is a Mutual chorus, much time has been spent in learning and singing the mutual songs both from the Music Songbook and the special contest numbers recommended by the General Mutual Authorities. Monday night has been set aside for the practice work of this chorus although the activity period in Mutual is sometimes used.

Much credit is due to Mr. Lee for his splendid work in directing this large chorus, and to the Mutual Officers who have given such loyal support to this undertaking. We feel that we may expect even greater things of this Chorus in the coming Mutual Contests and entertainments to which they are now looking forward.

# Vanguards

## 100% Vanguard Troop Leads Out in Correlation Program

TO the Vanguards of troop No. 148, of the First Ward of Rexburg in the Fremont Stake, is given the credit for leading out in that ward in the new Correlation plan to interest every boy and young man in the Church in the work of the various organizations. Under the leadership of Vanguard Leader Jesse P. Evans, backed by an efficient assistant and an active troop committee, this troop, organized last September has achieved outstanding results.

The first objective in the program was to enlist every young man of the 15-16 year group as a registered Vanguard. The score is 100%.

In the accompanying picture every member of the troop is shown, together with members of the troop committee. The second objective is to have every member active in the Teacher's quorum. This is well under way and will doubtless be accomplished in a short time. Then will come a check-up to have every young man active in his Sunday School class and those who are eligible attending seminary. This will make a 100% group and there are many members of that ward who are confident that this goal will be reached.

During the recent Leadership Week at Rexburg, troop No. 148 made an elaborate showing of the handicraft of its members. One of the most prominent display windows in town had been secured in advance and an exhibit made that attracted more than ordinary attention. In the display were samples of the work of the troop

in taxidermy, in which they had specialized, archery, leathercraft, etc. Hides of dogs, cats, a bear, a calf and other animals had been perfectly tanned and mounted and two pheasants and a duck completed the exhibit. Bows, arrows, quivers and other archery equipment showed a high degree of skill. As a feature of the Leadership week program the troop gave a demonstration of a troop meeting which explained the reason for the splendid showing of the group.

Officers of the troop include Jesse P. Evans, Vanguard leader, Chas. Beesley, assistant, and the following troop committee: Harold Williams, chairman, H. E. Sorenson, instructor in taxidermy, S. E. Browning, instructor in archery. Practically 100% of the young men are non-users of tobacco and an effort is being made to make a perfect score in this respect.

The troop has taken up vanball as its athletic activity and thus far has not been defeated. No "star" team is developed but every man who so desires is permitted to play. Troop No. 148 has set a high standard for other troops to match.

## Church-wide Vanguard Contest Activities Under Way

REPORTS from various parts of the Church indicate that the Vanguards are planning on taking the limelight in the contest field as the dates of Church finals draw near. Unprecedented activity in archery and vanball appears to be under way with indications that the short story contest will also be well represented. Information regarding district and division finals is being sent out to stake



J. Harris Walker and Brothers—future athletes



leaders by the Vanguard committee of the General Board. This year marks the entrance of the Vanguards in Church-wide athletic competition and there is evidence that they expect to take full advantage of the opportunity offered them.

## Deseret News Offers Vanguard-Scout Cooperation

THE Deseret News has extended to the Vanguards and Scouts of the Church an invitation to send items of news and information regarding activities to be printed on the special Vanguard-Scout page published each Saturday. Stake and Ward leaders are urged to take advantage of the opportunity to secure publicity for their groups.

## Vanguard Handicraft Display Planned for June Conference

MANY reports are being received by the General Board of unusual fine work being done by Vanguards throughout the Church. It has been suggested that a big display of this material be made during the June M. I. A. Conference. If Vanguard Commissioners and Leaders will collect the material and send it to Salt Lake City with their ward or stake delegates to the June Conference the Vanguard committee of the General Board will provide a place and arrange for the display and its supervision. It is felt that such a display will add impetus to the Vanguard movement and encourage all ward and stake groups to emulate the splendid examples of those who have led out in the program.

## Should a Scout be Compelled to Become a Vanguard at 15?

QUESTIONS being asked at the office of the General Board regarding Vanguard requirements indicate a misunderstanding of the program of advancement. While it is true that the Vanguard program is the activity program of the Teacher's quorum it is not the intention that any boy should be forced to leave Scouting and take up Vanguard work if he desires to continue in Scouting. Many Scouts are looking forward to positions of leadership in the scout program. It is desired that they be encouraged to do so as our source of leadership in the future. Past experience indicates that only a small percentage of boys over 15 will remain in scouting. Those who do are usually so thoroughly interested in the program that they continue on and become leaders. It is obvious that it is desirable to encourage such action. When such a young man is advanced in the Priesthood he should

*(Continued on page 369)*

# Boy Scouts

## 100% Scout Troop Demonstrates Patrol Plan

SCOUTS from the Fourth Ward of Idaho Falls have made an enviable record both in registration and advancement. Because of the excellent record made this troop was selected to present a demonstration of patrol council procedure on the Leadership Week at Rexburg recently. Under the leadership of Scoutmaster R. H. Doman a very effective and illuminating demonstration of the procedure of the patrol system in operation was presented.

But probably more important than the demonstration itself was the record made by the troop which resulted in its selection. The record shows that every boy of Scout age in the ward is registered with his troop. In addition there are twelve members of the troop and all of them are registered as Scouters. Church activities in quorums, Sunday School and sacrament meetings are made a part of the Scout program. Scoutmaster Doman was formerly secretary to President Rey L. Pratt of the Mexican Mission.

## Newdale Ward Enlists Every Boy

OFFICIALS of the Boy Scout troop of Newdale Ward in the Fremont Stake are being cited for special mention by officials of the Teton Peaks Council. The troop in this ward has enlisted every boy of Scout age and the program is going forward with outstanding results. Add one more troop to the 100% honor roll.

## M. I. A. Scouts Make Record in 1931

WITH complete reports in hand covering Scout activities for 1931, it is possible to analyze the results of our work in that department during the year. There is every reason why those who are connected with scouting (which includes the Vanguards) in the M. I. A. should be proud of the record made. A report of the progress of scouting in the 12th region (California, Arizona, Nevada and Utah), shows that gratifying progress has been made in all councils where scouting has been sponsored by the Y. M. M. I. A.

Of the 47 councils in the 12th region the councils in Utah hold the following positions: Salt Lake second, Timpanogos fourth, Ogden Gateway ninth, Cache Valley twelfth, Bryce Canyon twenty-eighth. In proportion to population of the areas covered the Utah councils are considerably above the average for the region.

That still further progress is in sight is indicated by the substantial growth being registered where the new Aaronic Priesthood Correlation plan is functioning. Reports are now being received from wards where 100% of the boys of Vanguard and Scout age are registered, while the average among boys of the Church throughout Utah is estimated to be approximately 50%.

It is confidently expected that with surveys completed in all wards and the correlation plan in operation new records will be made and hundreds of additional boys given the advantage of scouting.

*(Continued on page 369)*



Four Eagle Scouts in One Family. (See March "Era")

# Bee-Hive Girls

THE Bee-Hive Committee would like to call attention to the Bee-Hive Salute. We are proud that we have a very distinctive salute, one that so far as we know is used by no other organization. We wish to correct the description of the salute as given in the Bee-Hive Hand Book and ask that the following be used as the official Bee-Hive Salute.

## The Bee-Hive Salute:

Extend right hand with palm downward, fingers straight, thumb under hand. Raise hand in this position over left breast about three inches below shoulder, (*side of hand*, not palm, touching body) elbow raised to level of hand; (heels should be together) then drop hand quickly to side. The salute should always be given briskly or snappy.

## Uses of the Salute:

The salute should be used at all times in receiving awards of seals, Bee-Lines, Merit Badges, award of Rank. It should be used by Bee-Hive girls always in giving the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. It may be used as a mark of respect to a superior officer; it is a splendid thing to use the salute when repeating the Bee-Hive Girls' Promise, or Spirit of the Hive. (See bottom of page 22, Bee-Hive Girls' Hand Book.)

Teach your Bee-Hive girls the salute and Bee-Hive formations now so that they will be thoroughly trained and make a fine dignified appearance at Swarm Day.

The Bee-Hive Committee would like to recommend that some sort of flag ceremony be used at the Swarm Day exercises in every stake, at least that all of the Bee-Hive girls give the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, using the Bee-Hive salute. The Bee-Hive formation should be used where possible. The Pledge of Allegiance should be given as follows:

Every girl facing the flag; take position for salute as described above. As the words "to the flag" are repeated she extends her hand from shoulder, palm upward toward the flag and holds it in that position until she has finished repeating the Pledge of Allegiance and then drops hand quickly to side. (See page 16 "Bee-Keeper's Book for Pledge of Allegiance").

The Calendar shows all Guides, except the social, completed by the end of April, for the Gatherers and Builders. The Nymphs are to have Guides XXX, XXXI and XXXII during May. Here are some suggestions for Gatherers and Builders, provided they are up to schedule.

Have a "summing up" night, sort of a testimony meeting of heart to

heart expression what Bee-Hive work has meant during the past two years; how it can help during the years to come, how a good Bee-Hive Girl will always be a good Junior, Gleaner, etc.; and how much each has enjoyed working and playing together in the swarm.

If all the swarms in your ward meet conjointly for their social, try to show the symbolism of the "swarming"—the Gatherers go out to a new hive (and become Juniors) and the Builders and Nymphs stay in the old hive (and become Gatherers and Builders).

Assist your girls to select and commence filling cells particularly adapted for summer time, in the fields of health and out-of-doors—those which cannot be filled during the winter—working toward earning bee-lines and merit badges.

Begin arrangements for summer gatherings and summer outings. Better keep the girls together all summer, if possible.

Perhaps the Nymphs will invite you to visit their group.

Help each girl to do a service for each other girl belonging to her swarm; and the whole swarm to do a service for the M. I. A. President.

## Games (Suitable for Swarm Day or Social)

**Train.** Divide in threes, girl No. 2 back of No. 1 with her arms around No. 1's waist and girl No. 3 back of girl No. 2 with her arms around No. 2's waist. No. 1 is the engine. No. 2 the baggage car and No. 3 the caboose. Form in a circle with the engines facing in. Have one or two tramps trying to get a ride on a train. If the tramp succeeds in hanging onto the rear of the train, then the engine becomes a tramp and must try to get a ride. The trains may turn around in either direction to avoid the tramps, but must not move out of the space covered by the circle formation. If your group is extra large form two or more circles.

**Crossed Answers.** Form in circles of about eight girls. One goes into the center as leader. She places her hand on one part of her body and calls it some other part, indicating a girl who is to respond, and tries to count ten before the other girl answers by placing her hand on the part called and calling it the part indicated. For example—the leader places her right hand on her left hip and says: "This is my right eye." 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10." The girl indicated points to her right eye and says, "This is my left hip." If the leader succeeds in counting ten before the girl gives the correct answer they exchange places and proceed as before. If the girl

answers correctly soon enough, the leader tries again with another girl.

A good appetizer. "I am about to tell you a story which is very interesting. As I name various objects the group will kindly make motions illustrating the use to which each is to be put, and all motions are continued to the end of the story." Then the story follows something like this: Last week I went traveling to \_\_\_\_\_ (name town). I went into the ten cent store to buy some scissors to complete my Bee-Hive scrap book, and of course some other purchases. It was a very warm day so I bought a fan (all fan with right hand). At another counter I saw a flute which was so attractive I was obliged to take it along (all play flute with left hands). As I came near the exit I noticed something which usually becomes very annoying and often quite disgusting but I bought two packages for a nickel (all make as if chewing gum). The accommodating clerk asked, "May I sell you something else?" but I sadly shook my head. "No" (all shake heads). As I walked up the street I saw in a store window a sewing machine (all tread with feet). This reminded me so strongly of my mother and made me so homesick that I hurried back here. As I reached the house, there sat my mother on the front porch in her favorite rocking chair (all rock forward and back) enjoying the sunset. I gladly sat down on the steps and relaxed my tired muscles, and laughed.

## Fremont Stake

**EIGHTEEN** Bee-Hive Girls of the First Ward of Rexburg, Fremont Stake, together with their leaders, entertained their mothers at a delightful Christmas party during the holidays. The officers of the M. I. A. were special guests. A very interesting program included an address to the mothers, a vocal solo, a talk on "The Life of the Bee," a violin solo, a reading and a duet. Each mother was presented with a boudoir doll as a favor and received a painted plaque. The party was immensely enjoyable to the mothers, who expressed appreciation for the interest taken in their girls and for the valuable instruction they were receiving through the Bee-Hive work.

## A Bee Song

(Suggested by the slogan on the Word of Wisdom)

The cities are as monster hives.

They fill the sunlit air.

With humming of the million lives

That gather treasure there.

Some build them marble-pillared cells

That hold but emptiness.

Some, humble homes that overflow

With sweet to cheer and bless.



While on the plains of all the world  
Are shadow hives, the shells  
Of ruined cities where a blight  
Has robbed the honey cells.

O gather glory, fun, or fame,  
Whatever gold you please,  
But who distills of beauty's wealth  
So surely as the bees?

"Columbine, and hollyhock,  
And bluebell tossing free—  
Then glory in our wings to fly,  
Our eyes to sense and see.

"The dazzling butterfly may dance,  
Then die mid death and cold.  
We do not grudge the beetle-folk  
Their burrows in the mold.

"But unto us the beautiful,  
Where'er our path may chance,—  
The sunlight and the scent of flowers,  
Our old inheritance."

—O we who watch their certain flight  
On beauty's sunlit trail,  
How could we wish to dim our sight,  
Or cause to halt and fail

The shining wings God gives to us  
To carry us afar,  
In wisdom, loveliness, and strength,  
Where all His wonders are.

—Anna Musser.

*The Terrible Old King.* Divide the group into five divisions—the terrible old king, his eldest daughter, his middle daughter, his youngest daughter, and the gallant prince. Tell this story, and as each person in the story is mentioned the group so named arises and makes the following acknowledgment: the terrible old king says, "g-r-r-r-r," the eldest daughter who is rather stout says, "kerplunk," the middle daughter who is very thin whistles, the youngest, most beautiful daughter says "oh dear," and the gallant young prince says "ah-h-h."

Once upon a time in a country far, far away, there lived a terrible old king (group 1 arises and says g-r-r-r), who had three beautiful daughters, (*kerplunk, whistle and oh dear*), and near-by lived a gallant young prince (*a-h-h*). They were very happy together in their great castle, but the terrible old king wished that his daughters were happily married. One afternoon when the terrible old king was on the balcony overlooking the country below he heard hoof beats approach. At first they were hardly discernible (*tap feet lightly on floor*) but gradually they grew louder and louder. The terrible old king hastily put his field glasses to his eyes and discovered that it was the gallant young prince who lived near-by. He quickly sent to the music room for his eldest daughter, and when the prince has reached the castle the king and his eldest daughter were at the front door to welcome him. But the gallant young prince was not particularly impressed with the eldest daughter, and politely shook his head and whispered that she was too plump. Then the terrible old king sent to

the library for his second daughter. She pleased him only slightly better than the eldest daughter, for she was too slender. Then the king sent to the garden for his youngest, most beautiful daughter. The gallant young prince was so charmed by the youngest, most beautiful daughter that he immediately asked the terrible old king for her hand in marriage. The terrible old king gladly consented. The wedding was a gorgeous affair with the eldest daughter and the middle daughter as bridesmaids, and all had a very enjoyable time at the festivities. Then the gallant young prince took the youngest, most beautiful daughter onto his horse, and rode away with her to his castle and they lived happily ever after. (*The hoof beats are loud, and gradually fade away*).

### *Vanguards* Continued from page 367

be permitted to affiliate himself with his quorum in all quorum duties and activities, at the same time retaining his connection with Scouting.

### *Boy Scouts* Continued from page 367

The Idaho councils, which are in region 11, have made similar gains. In the Teton Peaks council several wards have registered every boy of Scout age. The Eastern Idaho Area Council has shown phenomenal growth. In both of these councils the correlation plan is under way and indications are that splendid results will follow. The Twin Falls council, which also includes a number of M. I. A. troops is also making splendid progress.

1932 looks like a banner year for scouting in the M. I. A.

### Index to Advertisers

Company	Page
American Smelting & Refining	375
Beet Sugar	375
Beneficial Life Ins Co.	Back Cover
Bennett Glass & Paint Co.	380
Bureau of Information	373
Continental Oil Company	382
Deseret Building Society	373
Deseret News Press	378
Fleischmann's Yeast	377
Granite Furniture Co.	369
Grant, Heber J. & Co.	373
Hardesty Mfg. Co.	377
Kewanee Boiler Corp.	379
Knight Fuel Company	374
L. D. S. Business College	370
McCune School of Music & Art	371
Mitchell's Beauty Shoppe	376
New Grand Hotel	380
Parry & Parry, Inc.	383
Quish School of Beauty Culture	378
Ramshaw Hatcheries	371
Roal Laundry, The	382
Sears Roebuck & Co.	377
Skaggs, O. P. System	375
University of Utah	383
Utah Gas & Coke Co.	372
Utah High School of Beauty Culture	380
Utah Oil Refining Co.	Inside Back Cover
Utah Power & Light Co.	376
Utah State National Bank	381
Utah State Agricultural College	Inside Front Cover
Z. C. M. I.	379

## COME TO APRIL CONFERENCE

WHILE HERE MAKE THE  
**GRANITE FURNITURE COMPANY**  
YOUR HEADQUARTERS

Rest in easy chairs, use our telephones and obtain any desired information without charge.

You may be interested in one or more pieces of furniture, a new rug, linoleum for the kitchen or some other articles for the Home.

If this be true, we are sure you will find what you want at the price you will want to pay at the Granite.

REMEMBER! You will always save money on good furniture at the

## Granite Furniture Company

1050 East 21st St.

Hyland 676





## M. I. A. Accomplishments, January, 1932

	No. of Wards in Stake		No. Reporting	No. of Wards working to increase their membership	No. of Wards whose average membership is more than 100	No. of Wards having completed classification and activities for the year	No. of Wards conducting a during the half-hour activity period in the following:					% of state membership Wards having conducted Gold and Green Ball	No. of state membership Wards having held Sun. eve. joint session in Jan. having used Era program
	YM	YL	YM	YL	YM	YL	Drama	Dancing	Music	Public Singing	Story Telling		
Wayne	7	5	5	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	75	*	4
Weber	9	9	9	9	6	6	4	6	4	1	64	*	9
Union	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	2	2	80	*	6
Utah	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	6	4	4	6	70	*
Wasatch	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	6	4	4	6	70	*
West Jordan	8	5	7	4	7	2	5	7	1	7	82	*	5
Woodruff	4	8	4	6	4	1	1	7	1	3	89	*	4
Yellowstone	10	8	8	6	6	4	32	3	3	3	70	*	4
Young	4	8	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	82	*	2
Zion Park	7	5	6	5	5	3	15	3	4	4	1	82	*
California Mission	43	21	34	20	31	13	17	38	29	19	15	28	35
Canadian Mission	8	6	4	4	5	3	3	3	4	4	3	50	28
Hawaiian Mission	23	20	12	16	14	14	4	6	16	12	16	27	11
Northwestern	23	12	14	9	10	4	9	11	10	15	14	16	13
Texas	8	4	5	5	5	3	1	1	1	1	43	1	4
Western States Mission	7	5	5	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	65	5

\*Stake.

## Community Activity

Continued from page 362

## Carbon Stake

THE Gold and Green Ball held this year by the Carbon Stake M. I. A. was an artistic and social triumph as well as a financial one. Over fifteen hundred people were in attendance, the largest crowd ever assembled in the Silver Moon Ballroom, where the dance took place.

"Months of preparation preceded the affair. Materials for paper roses were placed in the hands of Mutual girls all over the stake and over 12,000 roses for decorations were made. The publicity committee started activities three weeks before the dance. A skit, advertising the Gold and Green Ball, written by Mrs. Lillian B. Stookey, was presented in all Mutuals in the stake on the same night. Another night, lapel cards announcing the dance were distributed at all Mutuals, and later also at the High School. Window cards, automobile stickers and screen advertisements completed the publicity.

"The ballroom was transformed into a bower of roses and gold and green hangings, with a huge castle, painted by Mrs. Stephen A. Olsen, at the east end of the hall.

"Amid a round of applause, the queen (chosen from the ward having the largest percentage of attendance at Union Meetings) appeared from the castle. The crown and long gold train which fell from the shoulders, were placed upon the Queen by the Maid of Honor. The procession head-

ed by the Queen and her little train-bearers, followed by the maid of honor and the maids made a complete circuit of the hall, returning to the castle. The queen carried a bouquet of yellow Ophelia roses tied with gold tulle. The maids wore dainty wrist corsages of Ophelia roses. This was followed by the Gold and Green Dance by the Queen and Maids and their partners, following which came the Contest Dance, "Senorita Mia," open to contestants from all wards in Carbon Stake, which brought to a climax a lovely evening."

## San Juan Stake

THE Monticello Ward M. I. A. Gold and Green annual ball held Friday evening in the auditorium was a big success and a delightful event.

The hall was attractively decorated in the M. I. A. colors of green and gold, with a large M. I. A. in the center streamers run to each corner to decorated booths where the displays showing the work and activities of each class were exhibited.

The contest dance, "Senorita Mia," was given in a very creditable manner. The proceeds of this party will be sent to the missionaries from Monticello Ward and \$35.00 was realized for this purpose. The success of the party was made possible by loyal patronage of the crowd and liberal contributions in other ways, especially from the orchestra, the management of the hall and the San Juan Record.

Note: Many other excellent reports of Gold and Green Balls were received at the Era office too late for this page. We appreciate the information and regret our inability to print it here.—Editor.

## Increase Your Musical Skill This Summer

In the 1932 McCune Summer Session, private lessons in applied music (piano, voice, violin and other instruments) may be arranged to continue through the entire summer or during a part of it.

Special six-week courses in Theory of Music subjects will be presented from June 6 to July 16.

Write for our booklet of summer courses.

McCUNE

School of Music and Art

Salt Lake City, Utah

MUSIC—DANCE—DRAMA

## There is Satisfaction

in a full egg basket. But this doesn't just happen.

Production of large, white eggs and plenty of them is another thing that doesn't just happen.

### Cockerel Breeding

accounts for 50% of these things.

The male birds heading the breeding pens of the Timpanogos and Ramshaw Hatcheries are from trap-nested hens that laid 225 or more two ounce, pure white eggs in twelve months.

### Buy Fresh Hatched

Production Bred, Mountain Bred, and Acclimated chicks. They are your assurance of a money-making flock.

TIMPANOGOS

HATCHERY

Provo, Utah

RAMSHAW HATCHERIES

Salt Lake City, Utah

## MODERNIZE

your  
Home  
with

# Natural GAS

With the new low Natural Gas rates and the attractive opportunity to modernize your heating facilities offered by your Natural Gas Company, there is no need to wait longer to enjoy years of clean, healthful, dependable, automatic, smokeless and smokeless Natural Gas heat in your home.

For Only  
**\$2.10**  
a month

a fully automatic home-heating system may be installed in your present furnace. This small amount represents a rental charge which may be applied on the purchase price of a new automatic Natural Gas Furnace at any time.

You may have an automatic Natural Gas water heater installed in your home with out obligation for 30 days, or if you wish to buy now for a first payment of only \$5.00.

Inquire about COMPLETE NATURAL GAS SERVICE for all automatic cooking, refrigeration, water heating and heating. It is economical, efficient, convenient, fast, clean and more satisfactory.



Natural Gas is  
Smokeless and  
Smokeless

UTAH GAS & COKE CO.  
OGDEN GAS CO.  
WASATCH GAS CO.

## Beauty in the Home

Continued from  
page 345

them at normal in a decorative scheme, but by properly graying them they can be combined artistically. Suppose we develop a scheme from these two colors for a library having another exposure. Naturally, we would emphasize the warmer color, red. With a neutral background, say warm taupe, the rug could be a deeper taupe or a very dull red. The upholstery could be patterned in dull greens with a little red and black. Masses of red, say for portieres should be softened or grayed. Silk over-drapes could show a design in dull reds and greens on a taupe ground. More intense reds or greens could be used in small amounts.

Non-complementary harmonies, composed of two colors worked out in tints are especially good for bedrooms. A room in shades of violet and red would be depressing, but imagine the daintiness of a young girl's bedroom decorated in delicate rose and lavender, or in pale green and lavender. The same rule holds good when three colors are used, referred to as a triad color scheme; each color would of necessity be grayed. Or one of the colors could be neutralized and used as the background of the room while the other two colors could be more intense and used in small amounts. A color combination which you will see used today is that of green, purple and some tone of orange. This is one of the triads and may be charming when the values and intensities are carefully chosen. This orange, green and purple combination is often spoken of as the Indian triad. Another combination is the red, blue and yellow called the Chinese triad. Sometimes one may see this last scheme taking the form of a deep Chinese blue rug, cream colored walls and spots of lacquer red in furniture and accessories.

### III. Analogous Harmonies

THESE harmonies are produced by using colors which are closely related, that is, they are neighbors on the color wheel, as orange, yellow-orange and yellow. Such a color scheme could be used successfully in a dining room with northern exposure. A dark value of orange, say a warm brown, would suggest the color of the rug, the walls and ceilings would be done in light values of yellow. Silk over-drapes could show a design in orange and yellow-orange on a yellow tint background. Analogous harmonies in tints make charming color schemes for bedrooms, as blue-violet, and violet.

Some colorists have said that no decoration is complete unless all three primaries are utilized, because in them-

selves they symbolize life; yellow suggests the buoyance of morning; red, the passion and heat of noon; blue, the calm of night. When these hues are used together, naturally one or two of them must be very grayed.

### Sources of Inspiration for Color Schemes

AFTER a study of the different kinds of color harmonies, dominant, contrasting and analogous, there is a certain joy and satisfaction in looking for suggestions for color schemes.

First, we may follow those who have already worked out beautiful harmonies, and study the work of great artists, and of great weavers. At about the same time when the master artists of Italy were placing upon canvas their glowing color harmonies, the master weavers of France were developing upon their looms harmonies in Gothic tapestries, and the products of the rug weavers in the far east were being brought into Europe. These great artists turned to Nature for their inspiration—so we may do likewise.

A beautiful Oriental rug in which one color dominates; a piece of upholstery, or a fine picture may serve as the starting point of a color scheme for a room. Choose always the neutral tones of the rug or picture for the walls, floor, and ceiling for they are the background for the furniture and the people who live there. Repeat the predominant color in draperies and upholstery, keeping the bright notes for the accessories. In this way the beauty of the rug or picture will be emphasized to best advantage. Ever so often there arises a vogue for strong colors and extreme patterns in decorative work. While rooms must have color and design, if they are to be interesting, good taste should guard us against using them too freely and in crude and unlovely combinations.

### Nature the Source of Inspiration

ONE need never be at a loss for appropriate color harmonies for Nature always blends her colors beautifully, whether in the misty gray landscape or a gorgeous sunset. We may transfer this beauty into our home, if we will but study Nature's open book.

In all the seasons of the year, Nature is full of practical color harmonies that may be translated into interior decorative schemes. The silver green and gray of pussy-willows or the pale pink of half opened peach buds against a pale blue sky are a few of the many



suggestions offered by the delicate tints of early Springtime which could be used in dainty bedrooms. Or, again, a yellow tulip might be the source of inspiration for an analogous color scheme in yellow, yellow-green and green. We would select the deepest green which is found in the stem of the tulip for the color of the rug; the soft, light green peculiar to tulip leaves for the walls with ceiling and woodwork of pale ivory. The curtains at the windows may be of dainty yellow marquise, mulle or unbleached muslin, while the side drapes could be of cretonne, which repeats the yellow and yellow-green of the tulips in the floral design; or a plain material, a little darker than the curtains, could be used for the side drapes with a stencil border of conventionalized tulips. The furniture could be enameled in ivory or in a pale grayed green and decorated with designs of conventional tulips to match the drapes.

In the deeper tones of summer we find harmonies for living or dining rooms. The brown of earth suggests the color of the rug. The grayed yellow and gold of nearby grain fields may be repeated in the walls and the mist covered, distant grain fields, which is the lightest value, could be used for the ceiling and perhaps the green or blue-greens of an orchard tree may serve as subtle colors for drapes and upholstery. Or again the same scheme may suggest a cheerful color scheme of the taupe color of tree trunks for the rug with lighter values, for walls and ceiling. The windows would be distinctive in overdapes of blue, the color of the sky and curtains of grayed gold suggested by the ripened grain.

Autumn produces a wealth of mel-low harmonies with values of orange, bronze, rich reds and russets which could be transferred into color schemes to be used in the decorating of the living room, library or a man's bedroom. How many times have you wished that you might have lived your whole life in the hills with the restful and quiet beauty of autumn. Let us spend an hour or so in one of the nearby canyons and see for ourselves just what nature has to offer.

The abundance of dried weeds and willows suggests a neutral value for the wall paper of a living room or library. From the deep values of the autumn oaks we take the cue for the rug which suggests a rich-toned Oriental. The drapes would be of a lighter value of dull red to harmonize. Curtains of pongee silk would give a soft light at the windows. The furniture could be upholstered in grayed greens, deep browns or dull reds. The fireplace would give character to the room if laid with tapestry bricks in values of brown against which a fire-set of dull brass would seem

## THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE Are Happy Today

For having invested with us

### DO YOU KNOW

of any stock that is as good today as it was two years ago?

FOR 26 YEARS OUR STOCK HAS NOT SOLD BELOW PAR

Shareholders have received dividends Regularly throughout this period.

## Deseret Building Society

"Old Reliable People's Company"

44 South Main Street

Salt Lake City, Utah

Assets over \$2,000,000.00

6% AND SAFETY is BETTER than 10% PERHAPS

Invest 50c to \$100.00 per month at your option.

Please mention the Era when requesting information

## A LITTLE LIGHT

A little light on your insurance will undoubtedly reveal the fact that you are greatly under-insured. Think what it would mean if fire destroyed your property.

## UTAH HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO.

See our agent in your town.

HEBER J. GRANT & CO., General Agents, Salt Lake City

## Individual Sacrament Sets Always in Stock---



Tray with 36 Glasses

\$18.50

Extra Glasses, Per

Doz., \$1.25

Bread Baskets,

\$9.50

Best in the Market

36 Tumblers Made of Very Best Lead Glass in Each Tray

RECOMMENDED BY PATRONS. REFERENCES FURNISHED

Made especially for L. D. S. Churches, and successfully used in Utah and Intermountain region, also in all Missions in the United States, Europe, and Pacific Islands. Basic metal, Nickel Silver, heavily plated with Solid Silver.

SIMPLE, SANITARY, DURABLE

Satisfaction guaranteed. Inquiries cheerfully answered

## BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Temple Block

Salt Lake City

**Nature Never Made,  
Nor Has Man  
Discovered Finer  
Fuels Than  
KNIGHT  
Spring  
Canyon  
AND  
ROYAL  
Coals**

From Utah's deepest coal seam, Knight Spring Canyon Coal comes hard and straight-grained. It burns long with clean, intense heat. Royal Coal is the quick-starting, free-burning coal that leaves so little ash or soot.

Call your Knight Spring Canyon and Royal Dealer.



**KNIGHT FUEL CO.  
ROYAL COAL CO.**

L. E. Adams, General Agent  
818 Newhouse Building  
Salt Lake City, Utah

friendly. A lamp shade in tan or yellow, a piece of red-orange pottery; a Spanish jug in green or green-bronze would complete the symphony.

Even in bleak winter, to one who has a trained color sense, nature offers countless harmonies which can be found in the green, brown, and gray of evergreens; the blue and violet of shadows on the snow; the gray in heavy snow clouds combined with the mist covered colors of a winter sunset.

The proper employment of colors is perhaps the simplest and least expensive means of beautifying the interior of a home and of giving it both distinction and interest. When close economy has to be observed in decoration, rich colors may be made to take the place of rich materials. With a wise use of color one can achieve marvelous results. On the other hand with unstinted expenditure, one can produce dismal failure if there is no guiding knowledge of color. Good taste should guard us against using strong colors and extreme vogues of patterns too freely if we wish to create an environment of beauty.

### Objective Test

(Place circle around T, if true; F, if false.  
Correct answers will appear next month.)

1. T. F. Cool colors are more restful than warm colors.
2. T. F. Blue is a receding color.
3. T. F. Red and orange are warm or advancing colors.
4. T. F. Rooms with cool exposures are generally more comfortable if decorated in a slightly warm color scheme.
5. T. F. Bright colors are easier to use in interior decoration than somewhat grayed colors.
6. T. F. Bright green and bright red in equal amounts should not be used together.
7. T. F. Harmony produced by the use of colors next each other on the color chart is called triad harmony.
8. T. F. Complementary harmony is harmony obtained by the use of colors opposite each other in the color circle.
9. T. F. A room furnished in brown, tan and cream would be an example of Monochromatic color scheme.
10. T. F. A room with tan walls, sage green rug, walnut furniture and orchid hangings would be an example of the Chinese triad.
11. T. F. A bouquet of pink and mauve sweet peas would be analogous harmony.
12. T. F. According to the "Law of Areas" brilliant colors should be used in small quantities.

### Answers to Color Test

(March)

1. T	7. T	13. F
2. F	8. T	14. T
3. T	9. F	15. F
4. F	10. T	16. T
5. F	11. F	17. T
6. T	12. F	18. T

## Michelangelo's "Santa Famiglia"

Continued from  
page 333

mightiest artistic achievement of the ages.

The guides point out the architectural and crowded character of the composition of the Holy Family, how the three heads fall into a triangle and how the figure of Mary in the lower part of the picture also forms a triangle. They draw attention to the modeling of the drapery. They try to weave Biblical significance into the nude figures in the background and tell you that they are probably prophets and sybils (they are all five men!) and point out that the infant John is used for transition between the Old and New Testaments.

Then they elaborate on the architectural and sculptural qualities of the very ornate frame, which is the original frame designed by Angelo himself.

NOW, I will admit all their criticisms and add some others. The frame would make a handsome bit of jewelry, but Angelo made the same mistake that many artists still do; his frame competes in interest with his pic-

ture. If he were alive today, I think he would replace it by a simpler one.

I do not think he had any other object in mind than space filling when he put the five nudes in the background. He had some blank canvas of an awkward shape. He was not a painter and could not do landscape. He was one of the world's mightiest draftsmen and sculptors, and he could fill his spaces superbly with figures. That is reason enough for all but puny minds.

It was simply the custom in Italian art to put in the little Saint John.

I will admit that as color—as today we know color—the Holy Family is not particularly fine. It is not of the color quality of Angelo's contemporary, Del Sarto; but it does not have to blush beside other Florentine paintings.

The drapery is cast iron.

What then, have we left?

A YOUNG woman, masculine in strength, turning and reaching over her shoulder to the most adorable and commanding little



Christ I have ever seen on canvas, a Christ whose lovely baby hands rest on her head in benediction.

I have never been able to understand why men would paint the Madonna as a woman too sweet to have any character. Prettiness is not beauty. Angelo's Madonna has not sweet prettiness; rather she is endowed with magnificent strength and intelligence, and with character befitting the mother of Christ.

I would like to kiss the dear little hands that caress her hair. And I am a coldly critical woman before most pictures. Here is no child who might be mistaken for a little girl. Here is a sturdy, square-shouldered little boy, as is also the young John whose head—beautifully subordinated to those of the main group—in pose repeats and emphasizes Mary's. The young Christ is painted in the winsome bloom of a child freshly awakened from sleep. His hair is in damp curls. He is a child fully conscious and alert but content in the secure love of his parents.

Michel Angelo was, as you know, an old bachelor, never blessed with a little child of his own. The Joseph, whose fine eyes, full of the wisdom of his mature years, are also centered on the child, is enough like the portraits of Michel Angelo to be painted from himself in his later years.

THERE are certain qualities and underlying principles which must go into any really great work of art. But an artist does not sit down and figure them out like a problem in arithmetic. They are largely mathematical but they develop through years of experience and become the very essence of the master.

So I do not think that in this picture Michel Angelo consciously set about being architectural or rhythmical. He had a circular canvas and fitted his figures superbly within its bounds. And there results a pattern that for sheer design, with no symbolism at all, would be a joy forever. No music was ever composed with a finer rhythm. Start anywhere you will, with the twisted body of the mother, a fold of drapery, or a background figure, and as by the pulse of a lovely waltz, you are carried back to the beautiful child around which the whole picture centers.

# UTAH BEET SUGAR

UTAH'S FOREMOST AGRICULTURAL  
ASSET

*Deserves the Support of Every Loyal Utahn*

Insist on it from your grocer—There is none  
better

"Flavor with sugar and you flavor with  
health"

## American Smelting & Refining Company

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

PURCHASERS OF

Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper Ore and Smelter Products

Ore Purchasing Department, Seventh Floor McCormick Building

Mining and Geological Departments, Sixth Floor McCormick Building

Consign all ore shipments to:

American Smelting and Refining Company

Ship Lead Ores to Murray Plant, Murray, Utah

Ship Copper and Siliceous Ores to Garfield Plant, Garfield, Utah

Address correspondence as follows:

Regarding Shipments and Hand Samples to 700 McCormick Building

## Everyday Mark-Down

The outstanding merchandising principle employed by the O. P. Skaggs System stores is that which enables the buyer to receive cut-rate prices, real saving prices, every day in the week. It's true we frequently offer some items at unusually low prices, as a result of special purchases, but our patrons know our regular, everyday prices are much less than most dealers' advertised "Specials".

**O. P. SKAGGS**  
FOOD *"Efficient Service"* System STORES

*"A Surety of Purity"*

*We Make Loveliness Lovelier*

GO TO

## MITCHELL'S BEAUTY SHOPPE

For a Permanent Wave That You Will  
Like—From \$3.00 to \$6.50

Only best supplies used—Every wave guaranteed, and prices include shampoo and finger wave—An additional shampoo and finger wave with Permanent Waves, \$4.00 and over.

FINGER WAVING—50c Long Hair Dried  
35c Short Hair Dried, 25c Not Dried

WAXCELLINE 50c

Call Was. 19316 for Appointment  
Medical Arts Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah  
When you come to Salt Lake, plan to make  
our place your headquarters.

## The 3 Things Every House- wife Wants

A pretty home,  
a contented  
family and  
more leisure.

●  
SWITCH TO ALL-ELEC-  
TRIC and you are well on  
your way toward realizing  
them.

Electric Cooking is clean; it  
saves time and it saves effort,  
giving freedom from the  
kitchen.

Electric Refrigeration pre-  
vents food spoilage and  
waste, and protects the health  
of the entire family.

Electric Water Heating pro-  
vides a dependable, carefree  
hot water service for every  
need. Housework is made  
easy.

A phone call will bring our  
representative to your home  
with complete information.

●  
**Utah Power &  
Light Co.**

*Efficient Public Service*

## Godmother

*Continued from  
page 332*

polite replies, I'll tell you frankly what's the matter with you. Do you remember me when I first came to this town, six years ago?"

"I do"—and again his rich voice implied the closing of a door on a house filled with ordered words.

"Tell me what you remember."

"You went to business college. You put too much paint on your cheeks and your nose was chalky white. Your hair was awfully red, and it razzle-dazzled all over your head. What have you done to your hair?"

Beyond passing a slim white hand over the shining satin waves that molded her skull, Rachel disregarded his question.

"Your memory is fiendish, Mark. Tell me some more."

"You wore skimpy little black silk dresses with all kinds of bows and ruffles stuck on, and oftener than not the seams would gap a little, because you were fat then. And you and Dorothy used to get the giggles and be put out of class."

RACHEL'S throat tore a sob into a hundred little laughing shreds.

"Mark—stop! Does everyone remember me that way, or is it just you? And why do you?"

"Because, my dear, you possibly remember that I fancied myself becoming the gallant cavalier who'd lift you out of all those things into a gorgeous palace—probably half as nice as this—and the details I was going to change for you seemed to stick with me. I think I felt a little sorry for you, because Dorothy had so much more ahead for her. At any rate, the urge to knightly service was very strong."

"That's just it!" Rachel was glad to veer the subject back to the field she had prepared. "You're forever developing little transient urges that never mean a thing. And letting them slip away without an effort or a pang. I had dreams, too, Mark. I wanted independence, and beauty all around me, and a chance to be gloriously alone—not passing boarding house gravy to unpleasant strangers, and lending my best silk stockings to Margie to wear to a dance. And, Mark, I've worked every year and

every day to make those dreams come true.

"I've deprived myself of lunch money for weeks, in favor of a Dresden lamp or the right kind of gloves. I've stayed home from parties and good times when I thought my heart would break of loneliness, because I wanted another sort of people around me, and I could wait for my good times until I belonged with them. I've stayed up until nearly morning for months on end, doing extra work to get a few more dollars, and studying beastly law courses so that I might get this promotion they've finally given me."

MARK was absently braiding some threads he had pulled from his sleeve. He started, as if the pause in her long, heated conversation had taken him unawares. "What did you do to your hair?" he asked.

"What did you do—to anything, Mark?" She was furious that she should deign to go on, but obstinately determined to finish what she had begun to say. "I remember you very well in those days. You were tall, and good-looking, and not very well dressed. You're like that now. You had a job in an architect's office, making thirty dollars a week. How much do you make now, Mark?"

"Thirty-five dollars. But—" with a braggart flourish—"I work only half days."

Rachel's hard little words hurled themselves like pebbles against glass. "I earned sixteen dollars a week six years ago. Now I get seventy. You used to take me to carnivals and ten-cent movies, and sometimes buy me chocolates and magazines. Now I'm regularly invited to the operas and the best dramas, and have orchids and first editions casually sent to me. If I had settled down to what I had then, I'd have undoubtedly married myself to a thirty-dollar-a-week life, and been already like poor Dorothy with even the pitiful counterfeit of life's beauties already behind me. As it is, I'm going to marry a man with everything in life I've worshipped. Money, culture, social position, a brilliant future! And one who



will regard me as more exquisitely priceless than the genuine old Italian tapestries he happens to possess."

"Congratulations," said Mark, "to you both."

THE tension was relieved now. Rachel laughed, a privately amused laugh that somehow ruffled the surface of ecstasy.

"Don't say it too soon, Mark. He hasn't yet the slightest idea that I am going to marry him. He likes me and does things for me, but so far I've kept him at a rather formal pitch. I wanted first to have all this—a sort of setting—and I wanted to have a little time alone before I entered another deadly intimacy of having someone else living in the same house with me. But—here's the confidence I hold for my fairy godmother—he's going to love me quite madly, and eventually I shall marry him."

All at once the telephone became of acute importance to Rachel, and her need of hearing a certain voice over it an enveloping trance.

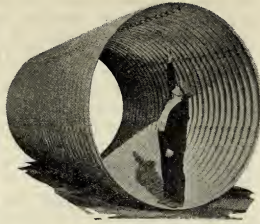
Mark's long legs, grotesque as they stretched themselves away from the low divan, annoyed her because Andrew's legs would never be so long.

"And now I suppose you'd better go, Mark. I'm expecting a telephone call and perhaps a caller, and I really must have a few minutes of that solitude this house was built to hold."

SHE went on, "I shan't ask you to call and see me, because I know how thoroughly you've been disliking me. You regard me as some sort of mercenary adventuress, I don't doubt, and my sympathy with your attitude is not exactly effusive. But it's fun to speak up frankly sometimes, isn't it? Good-bye, Mark."

Like an obedient child he had risen, and collected the books and papers he had dropped. Now he stood before the little door, smiling down at her.

The sight of his long man's feet, planted so undeniably in front of her own door, made her wince again with a baffled sort of anger. He should never have come! He had scarcely talked at all, and certainly he had been careful to take with him every visible sign that he had been there at all, and



## Eliminate Costly Bridges—Install Multiplate Pipe

The Giant Structure  
For the Larger Waterways  
Which Requires  
No Maintenance

Once properly installed, these huge pipes made of heavy corrugated iron plates will serve for a life-time without serious attention. Available in diameters of from 7½ feet to 10 feet, and in gauges of from 7 to 13.

Economies in handling and installation are effected by shipping the plates nested and assembling them at the installation site. Write for prices.

### Hardesty Manufacturing Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
631 So. 3rd West

BOISE, IDAHO  
327 Grove St.

People of Utah and Adjacent States Know Now—More  
Than Ever—That it Pays to

Shop at  
**SEARS**  
and Save

## SAY "GOODBYE" TO Intestinal Fatigue!



Constipation robs you of the glowing, vital health that is rightfully yours. It deprives you of the joy of living . . . causes headaches, "nerves", skin eruptions, colds, and many other common ailments.

Fleischmann's Yeast banishes constipation, which is usually caused by intestinal fatigue. It keeps the body clean and free from impurities. It peps up the whole system . . . strengthens and stimulates the process of elimination. Three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast every day will put you back "on your feet". Try it!

## FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

At Grocers', Soda Fountains and Restaurants



Whether it's a big job or a little one, you'll get the best service and the best work in our big, modern commercial printing plant. Ask our representative to quote on your next job.



*Business and Personal Stationery  
Business Forms . . . Hand Bills  
Booklets . . . all kinds of binding  
Wedding Stationery*



## The Deseret News Press

29 Richards Street  
Salt Lake City, Utah



## BE INDEPENDENT

No Other Vocation So Profitable!

**ENROLL NOW**

For a Complete Course at the

## Quish School of Beauty Culture

The Best in the West

304-9 Ezra Thompson Bldg.  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

For Further Information  
and Catalog Call  
Wasatch 7560 or  
Fill in This  
Coupon

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_

more certainly than anything else she now considered him duller than she had thought possible and would never wonder again if she had been quite right in all that she had done—yet his presence in this room could mar the whole bright day. It was as if a claim, however brief and intangible, had already been fastened on the one possession she had fought to keep her own.

"Here's a letter for you," he remarked, handing her a small white envelope that had at some time been slipped under the door.

"It's from Dorothy," Rachel smiled. "Stay and hear what she says. It will add a sort of exclamation point to all the things we've talked about."

RACHEL began to read aloud, her tone almost bantering, but at the third paragraph her voice became choked with pain, and soon she left off reading entirely, just growing whiter and whiter and distending her nostrils until her face looked hard and ugly.

"It's abominable!" she cried at last, after Mark had observed her quietly for long minutes. "It's horrible—and oh, so sad, Mark. But she has no right to ask such a thing of me!"

Then Rachel sat down again and read the letter through with as much amazement as if every word were new. Then she shook her head a number of times, vaguely, saying, "Oh, poor thing!" And finally, with an air of making a very brave decision, she raised her head and cried, "But I won't do it! I will not, Mark!"

It was several minutes before she explained coherently that Dorothy was ill in a sanitarium with small hopes of being well for a very long time; that her husband had deserted her the year before, her third child not yet here; and that in desperation she was begging Rachel to take her three almost indistinguishable babies and care for them.

"What right has she to ask that of me, Mark? On the strength of a mere business college friendship, she calmly asks me to turn my life upside down." Then, answering her own question, she went on more evenly, "Of course, she hasn't a soul in the world. Fancy being so down and out that

she'd have to ask me for help!"

She talked on in jagged sentences, scarcely noting his replies.

"Aren't there institutions, Mark, to take care of things like this?"

"I can't remotely consider taking them myself. They would never be allowed here, even if I had the six or seven extra rooms for them, and I will not give up this place.

"I never heard of anything quite so impossible in my life. Does she expect me to give up my work, I wonder, and live on the rich income she evidently assumes I have? How does she imagine I'll buy the gallons of milk and carloads of shoes they'll require? They must be only babies. Three of them—and it was less than six years ago that she married that brute."

THERE was much more. Rachel was becoming a little hysterical.

"I simply can't. I'll wire her this minute. She seized the telephone, but replaced it in curious response to the hard, penetrating silence that was all he offered.

Almost accusingly, she flared up at him. "Are you implying that I ought to consider it seriously?"

"Dorothy has undoubtedly considered it very seriously, Rachel. It isn't the sort of thing you can just toss away, like the ads in your morning mail. And, if you want the truth, I am assuming that you will help her out for a little time at least. I'm certain it could be managed on your salary, if you tackled it right."

"But, Mark—" she wanted to weep, to wheedle him into a less exacting viewpoint. "I should have to give up my home before I've lived in it! Get a sprawling little flat somewhere miles out, and a beastly nurse or housekeeper or both!"

"You could sub-let this place and get a very nice flat or cottage for the same rental. And as for housekeepers, there must be one or two who are not quite beastly. I'm going now, Rachel. You're tiresome when you act like this. Let me know if you want some help. I'll be glad to do all I can."

"What could you do?" Her scorn was unmistakable.

"Oh, I don't know. Help you unpack, perhaps, or fix the window



shutters, or interview housekeepers if you want me to. I might even help a little toward the financial end if you needed that."

"Really? Might you decide to work all day, instead of only half?"

"No," he assured her gently, "I need my leisure time."

"I'll not need any help whatever, thank you, because I shall positively refuse to take them. I'll get hold of some agency or institution, and pay them all I can—"

"Don't, Ray." He stopped, midway out of the door. "Poor little devils! Rachel, have you forgotten the night you missed your graduation exercises because little Denny Moore had cut his finger off, and was quiet when you sat by his bed? You used to answer the roll call always, if somebody needed help. I can't believe you've changed as much as that. Take a chance on the kids for a little while, anyway."

"Go away. Good-bye."

As he approached the landing to the second floor, Mark heard her telephone ringing. It was still ringing when he reached the sidewalk and strode under her windows and off up the street.

(To be continued)

The gallery is maintained for its cultural value to the student body and patrons. The pictures are hung upon the walls of the main halls and auditorium, where they may be seen daily by the classes; and since the high school is a community center the gallery is frequently viewed by the townspeople.

DOES the project pay? Not in monetary terms, of course. But aesthetically and spiritually those interested in it feel that it does pay, and that it will continue to produce adequate returns. For he is rich whose mind is rich, and that mind is rich which has striven always toward a high ideal, toward the cultivation of a love for the beautiful and the true. This daily companionship with master minds in their sublimest moments will teach boys and girls fine discrimination in judgment, the wonder of sage-covered desert, the inspiration of heavenward-reaching peaks, the peace of snow-covered plain or ice-bound stream, the joy of blossoming bush or tree; it will prove "an endless fountain of immortal drink." These paintings will interpret life and nature to them in a subtle language of beau-

ty and power; "they will be as real voices audible to their spirits in the silence. Their uplifting influence will return to them often, swiftly, and quietly like doves flying from far away," and the beauty of them will linger in their memories long after other school joys have been forgotten.

## KEWANEE

### Kewanee Steel Firebox Boilers

are Universally Adopted for  
L. D. S. Chapels and all Other  
Representative Buildings

KEWANEE BOILER CORPORATION  
HAWLEY-RICHARDSON-  
WILLIAMS CO.  
District Representatives  
204 Dooley Bldg.  
Salt Lake City

## An Investment in Culture

Continued from  
page 337

1928, one of the ladies' clubs added to this collection a bronze bust of Mr. Dallin, modeled by the sculptor himself; and in 1929 the Senior Class presented "The Vision," a rare inspirational piece with Lindbergh as its theme. These pieces with "The Buffalo," by Avar Fairbanks, form an interesting collection which adds variety, inspiration, and beauty to the gallery.

THE money for this great undertaking is raised by the pupils with the aid of town clubs and other civic organizations. The students give social and educational entertainments; sell picture-show tickets on commission, make and sell candy, cake, and popcorn balls; serve cafeteria lunches; and some of the classes have penny banks into which the boys and girls drop the pennies, nickels, and dimes which would otherwise be spent for gum, candy, or too-frequent picture shows.

Ask For BIG HARVESTER

## OVERALLS

89c

FOR MEN

69c

FOR BOYS

Big Harvester Overalls in 2.20 water treated blue denim and express stripe are now offered to you at a money saving price. A quality material, design and workmanship that will please every man and boy. Sizes for children from twos and for men who wear up to size forty-two.

Ask Your Dealer to Show You

the new BIG HARVESTER Overalls

At Saving Prices

Made in Salt Lake City by  
Z. C. M. I. CLOTHING FACTORY  
"Keep Home Folks at Work"



## NEW GRAND HOTEL

Main at 4th South Sts.  
Salt Lake City

Center of Business, Theater, and  
Shopping District

MODERN FIREPROOF  
Cafe in Connection  
Rates From \$1.50

M. H. THOMPSON, Mgr.

CONFERENCE VISITORS WELCOME

*Bring the breath  
of springtime into your  
home with*

# WALLPAPER

From

# BENNETT'S



**New Wallpaper  
Department**

**Exclusive 1932 Designs**  
Fresh, bright, cheerful and  
sunproof

**BENNETT GLASS &  
PAINT CO.**

61-65 West First South  
Salt Lake City

## The Utah High School of Beauty Culture

331 Clift Bldg., Salt Lake  
Learn a profession that would make  
you independent for the rest of  
your life. Write for catalog.

Mail this Coupon

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

We can provide room and board to  
students out of town

## And Afterward Came Spring—

Continued from  
page 343

David was her baby, her little boy, her tall son. David had no business being dead. Didn't she love him? Hadn't she done everything she could do for him—dressed him, fed him, warmed him, kissed him, watched over him? When he woke up she'd ask him about this—but he wouldn't wake up. That was the thing. The thing she couldn't understand. He wouldn't wake up. Not ever. Not in the mornings when she called him, not in the bright afternoons, not at night when the stars were out. Not ever.

She stared at the little blue vase on the table. She observed the slim black swan and the tall silver willows very carefully. As though the black swan on the blue vase were the most important thing in the world. That was what she would do from now on, she thought, love things that couldn't die, that God couldn't—

SHE drew a deep, sharp breath. Why—why—God had taken David. And she'd believed in God! He knew David was all she had, all she loved in the world. He knew David was her little baby, her man. And yet he'd taken David. She looked past the blue vase to the wall beyond.

The clock went on ticking. She heard someone come up the front steps, knock at the door.

Well, let them knock. She wasn't going to the door. If she did, maybe someone would take David. She'd almost forgotten about that. When people died they took them away from you and put them in mauve boxes with silver handles, and then there was the scent of hyacinths, and then they were gone for always and you never saw them again. No matter how you wept, or begged, or prayed, they took them away. And that is what they would do to David.

The someone at the door knocked louder. And then she opened the door and came in. Mrs. Curtis sat very straight in her chair, wrapped about with the light from the lamp. She peered at the girl before her as though she were half blind, struggling to see. "What do you want?"

"I saw your light. I came over

to see about David's cough. Is he—he is he—"

"Well?"

Julie, the golden-haired girl next door, sobbed a little. "Mrs. Curtis, is David dead?"

David—dead? Of course David wasn't dead. Wasn't he her baby that she loved? David—dead. But David was dead. Suddenly she began to weep wildly.

"Go in there," she said, and rocked back and forth in her agony, "go in there and see. Yes, David is dead."

JULIE fled to the prim bedroom with its bright rug and gayly sprigged bedspread. To David, lying white and still, in the bed. She stood and looked at him. David's eyelashes were thick and brown, they made little shadows on his cheeks. His hair was dark on the white pillow; his mouth curved a wee bit, as though he smiled in his sleep. She knelt by him softly, as though she feared to wake him, she took one of his hands in hers.

"Dear boy—dear boy—" Tears slipped in bright drops through his fingers. "David!"

Only yesterday he'd kissed her. Only yesterday he'd told her he loved her. And now here he was like this. It wasn't fair. He was so dear and perfect, so wonderful and sweet. She'd ask God—

Suddenly she jerked her head up, tears streaming down her cheeks, her hair in golden disarray. Why, God had taken David. God had sent David home from work, his eyes too bright, his cheeks scarlet, shaken with chill, coughing, coughing, coughing. And now God had taken David away, and David was dead.

MRS. CURTIS stood at the door, spoke dully. "Julie, Julie, dear. Did you love him, too?"

"I loved him so much that the pain of losing him is almost more than I can bear."

"Little Julie. Odd that I never knew—"

Julie still knelt there, holding one of his hands against her cheeks. "Didn't you?"

"Oh, no, Julie. Why didn't you tell me?"



"We were going to. Tonight."

"He loved you, too?"

Julie nodded, turned her head so that her lips were pressed against his fingers.

Mrs. Curtis went on, as one in a dream. "Then you'd have been married. And you'd have lived here in this house with me, Julie. You and David. And you'd have had children. Two little boys, and a girl, perhaps. And I'd have loved them so." Her voice got softer and softer. "The little girl would have looked like you, Julie, and we'd have had parties for her. And the boys would have been like David." She brushed at her eyes. "Oh, Julie, Julie, we'd have been so happy!"

SUDDENLY Julie was up and in her arms. And they wept there together in the doorway, looking at this man they both loved.

Mrs. Curtis stirred first. "Julie."

"Yes?" sobbing.

"Julie, do you know who did this? Who took our happiness away from us? Gave us this awful pain in our hearts? Do you, dear?"

"No one did. It just happened," looking up, fearful of the note in Mrs. Curtis' voice.

"Well, God did, Julie. God took him away."

"He gave David to us, didn't he? Didn't that give him the right to take David away? But we understand, don't we, darling? We know there must be a reason. Because God is kind," feverishly, as though to convince herself, "and good."

Mrs. Curtis laughed. "Do you know, Julie, I think God is cruel and hard. I don't think he cares for us at all. We are—" and she laughed again, with that new frightening note in her voice, "puppets to him. Things, toys, that he works with strings. Maybe he's laughing now. Well, I don't care. I'm laughing, too. Listen to me, Julie. Listen to me laugh."

And suddenly she flung herself down beside David, weeping wildly, praying incoherently. "Forgive me, God. But he's my baby, my baby—"

WEEKS passed. Mrs. Curtis was like a woman carved of stone. She neither laughed now, nor wept. She only sat in her chair by the window from

morning until night and looked unseingly at the sky. Julie had hired for her a companion, fearing her mood. And the companion—a dark-haired, dark-eyed little woman—had done what she could for Mrs. Curtis. She had cooked for her, tried to keep her warm, had even sung for her. And still Mrs. Curtis sat dully in her chair by the window—as though sorrow were a drug of which she had drunk too deeply and was still asleep even though her eyes were open.

She would talk to no one but Julie. "Oh, it's cold today, Julie," she'd say. "I wish I could cover him over. How cold he'll be."

And Julie would turn her head to hide her tears, thinking of the snow over him, and the wind and the sky.

And these days Mrs. Curtis believed nothing. "If I knew he still lived," she'd say, "somewhere. Then I would believe. But how do I know? Don't talk about God to me. If there were a God he'd not have taken David. And

# Commercial AND Savings

WE enjoy the continued patronage and confidence of numerous business people who consider us to be an efficient, trustworthy commercial bank. This reputation, of course, is highly gratifying. It is our purpose to sustain and increase it.

## YET—

Our savings department is an important, successful feature of our banking service, offering unquestioned safety for your funds. It is conducted with the same efficiency and courtesy that marks every other department of our business.

*Your savings, deposited with us, are secure and profit-earning.*

# UTAH STATE NATIONAL BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

## OFFICERS and DIRECTORS

Heber J. Grant  
President  
Anthony W. Ivins  
Vice President  
John F. Bennett  
Vice President  
Orval W. Adams  
Vice President  
Richard W. Madsen  
Vice President  
E. G. Woolley, Jr.  
Cashier  
Alvin C. Strong  
Asst. Cashier  
John W. James  
Asst. Cashier

\*

Heber J. Grant  
John F. Bennett  
Jas. C. McDonald  
Henry T. McEwan  
G. G. Wright  
Waldemar Van Cott  
Anthony W. Ivins  
Stephen L. Richards  
Arthur Winter  
George S. Spencer  
Willard R. Smith  
Moroni Heiner  
Orval W. Adams  
David P. Howells  
Richard W. Madsen  
A. N. Johnson





with a trembling white hand. "And you sit there not even believing in God."

Mrs. Curtis sat up very straight. "There is a God and you know it. Stop praying for signs, for proof, when they're right at your fingertips, right in your arms, against your mouth and eyes!"

"Oh, Julie—" "Keep smelling the lilacs, Mrs. Curtis. Don't stop. Then you'll see. Then you'll know. Spring came, didn't it? Isn't that proof? Hasn't spring always come? Won't it come again and again?" She was almost weeping in her great eagerness.

"David is well and strong and happy somewhere. I know he is!" And this girl who loved him turned and ran from the room and out of the house.

Mrs. Curtis sat with the lilacs tight in her arms until it grew too dark to see. Tears were tight in her throat, but there was a strange new lightness in her breast, a new wild hope as beautiful as April.

And afterwhile she got up and put the lilacs in the blue vase.

And—afterward came spring!

## *An Archer Tells Why*

Continued from  
page 349

weather is pleasant, targets appear in the fields and arrows whistle and thud. The yeomen are preparing for the state competitions.

The Robin Hood of Payson has his Little John. This rival is Charles Pace, known to bow enthusiasts as "The Iceman," for he is the local purveyor of ice. Dr. Pfouts' brown eyes twinkled merrily as he related that, regardless of how he progresses in the game, "Charley" keeps a step ahead. Pace has been all-round champion of Utah for the last two years.

DR. PFOUTS relishes the ancient flavor of the greenwood game, and snuffs the dust of the tourney battles joyfully. He takes a boyish delight in helping to amaze rifle teams that come to scoff at bows—and go away vanquished.

But he is interested in archery chiefly for what it means to young people. He believes that it is wholesome both physically and morally. It is exacting in its demands on muscles and mind, satisfying in its rewards, and therefore

far more fascinating than mischievous.

So he is happy to quote Prof. B. G. Thompson, business manager of "Ye Sylvan Archer," the Oregon journal of bowmanship, as stating that Utah shows more active interest in archery than does any other state. And the doctor-archer, who is president of the Utah State Archery Association, is pleased to predict that within two years, four hundred people will enter the Utah state shoot. That is more than now compete in the national tourney.

## WE MANUFACTURE

M. I. A. Contest and Club  
Pins, Awards, Medals,  
Trophies

## CLASS RINGS

Party Favors, Sorority and  
Fraternity Pins  
Special Consideration to  
L. D. S. Seminars

**PARRY & PARRY INC.**

Manufacturing Jewelers  
108-1-3 Keith Emporium Bldg.  
Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A.  
Send for Catalog

# Utah's Summer School of Service

Offering courses desired by the people of the State in all  
grades of collegiate work, the

## UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

will again present an outstanding Summer School of Service. Courses of general interest, as well as many courses of special value to teachers and recreational leaders, will be offered. The well-trained University staff (mostly department heads), will be supplemented by the following carefully chosen, distinguished educational specialists:

Dr. Henry H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools, Lexington, Kentucky.

Dr. S. L. Pressey, Professor of Educational Psychology, Ohio State University.

Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, Secretary Educational Division, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Joseph A. Leighton, Professor of Philosophy, Ohio State University.  
Dr. Obed S. Johnson, Professor of Religious Education, Wabash College, Indiana.

Dr. E. M. Costigan, Associate Professor of History, University of Idaho.

All the members of the visiting faculty will conduct credit courses throughout the six weeks, except Mrs. Watkins, whose courses will run the first two weeks of the session.

### Special Lecturers

Dr. Henry Neumann, Leader of the Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, New York; Dr. Howard R. Driggs, Professor of Education in English, New York University; Dr. A. C. McLaughlin, Professor of History, University of Chicago; Dr. Luella C. Pressey, Assistant Professor of Psychology, Ohio State University. Other lecturers will be announced later.

A series of daily lectures and conferences by the visiting faculty members and special lecturers, covering a wide range of ethical, literary, educational, and political problems of the hour will add interest to the summer session.

## HIGH EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Utah's high educational rating assures transference of credits elsewhere at full value. The broad curriculum will include courses to complete group requirements, courses to meet requirements for teachers' certificates and diplomas, a parent-teachers course to study the relation of individuals to the schools, and courses for scout leaders and people interested in the development of youth.

Exceptional Advantages for Study are Available in Salt Lake City

One Term of Six Weeks—June 13 to July 23

Complete Catalogue Will Appear in April

# UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

# -let's talk it over

"Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not."—Francis Bacon. (1561-1626)

↑ ↑ ↑

**WRITERS** A young man came into our office the other day with the beginnings of a story. "How is this start?" he asked. I read his material, but I could not answer him. Starts of any kind do not make a story. Ideas, well worked out make stories. The writer can usually test his own. If he has a good idea and can state it in a simple declarative sentence, then he has something to work upon, but that must come first—the idea. For instance, I fancy Frank C. Robertson, when beginning upon his story, "The Back Tracker," which closed last month in the *Improvement Era*, asked himself the question: "What would a good, faithful, intelligent sheep dog do if the master he loved suddenly left him and he found the evil substitute had lost some sheep?" Then perhaps he answered that question in a simple declarative sentence. The result?—A splendid, gripping story.

↑ ↑ ↑

**PLOWING** Alice Lee Eddy, author of the poem which we are using as our frontispiece in this number, formerly lived in Brigham City. She now lives in Montana. In our opinion, she has done a fine piece of work in picturing the emotions of the farmer—plowing. The photograph was taken of a field north of Kaysville.

↑ ↑ ↑

**ERA COVER** "I want to tell you how much I liked the February cover," one correspondent writes. "The Washington monument is such a beautiful thing, and on the February cover, you have caught all its breath-taking loveliness. Every time I glance at it, I get the same little lift of the heart I experienced when the magazine first came." Our artist, Mr. Clowes, Mr. A. Rex Johnson, who sent us the photograph, and the printer who did a fine job of the printing are responsible for the success of the picture. We liked that "lift of the heart" idea—that's exactly what we wanted the cover to do—to lift the heart and the eyes toward a truly great person and great ideals.

↑ ↑ ↑

**GREAT SALT LAKE** The article about Great Salt Lake, by Donald E. Jenkins, which appeared in the January issue of the *Era* has been read by a number of boating enthusiasts of the East who, in letters to Mr. Jenkins, voice their interest in the lake and the facilities for boating which it affords.

↑ ↑ ↑

**IN THIS ISSUE** In this issue we have a number of interesting people. Dr. Parley A. Christenson, for instance, writer of the first article—"Immortality, a Venture of Faith"—is a man whose deep sympathy and fine philosophy as well as his polished style of writing have won for him hosts of friends. Dr. Christenson was once a curve-ball artist and has won many a baseball game, but he is now professor of English at Brigham Young University. Beth Swenson resides, when she is at home, in Pleasant Grove, Utah, but she is now filling a mission in the Eastern States where she is doing a good bit of work with her pen as well as with her tongue defending the Church and the Saints. Mabel Frazer is a professor of art at the University of Utah, but just now she is browsing

around Europe "soaking up art." Mae Huntington teaches at the Springville High School and handles the information bureau connected with the annual art exhibit. Springville is her home town, therefore, she has seen the exhibit grow to its present proportions. Carlton Culmsee lives in Napa, Utah, but is at present a student at Brigham Young University where he acts as editor of the "Y News," the student paper.

↑ ↑ ↑

**ECONOMY** We hope our readers will enjoy as much as we did the account of the struggles of the young people who have written four human documents for us. Those documents are to be found on two pages of this magazine. Read them if you haven't already done so. They may give you an idea.

↑ ↑ ↑

**MOVING PICTURES** If you are interested in knowing why the *Era* has decided to go into the subject of Movies for awhile, read the letter (on page 350) written by an M. I. A. boy to the Executive officers. The *Era* can help, perhaps, by having a committee see and of the organization. He states in his own terms the problems which confront him and others of his age and type regarding the matter; and he suggests that something be done about it. he *Era* can help, perhaps, by having a committee see and evaluate pictures and printing the results. Last month we gave you an explanation of a few of the difficulties of such an undertaking, quoting national preview committee opinions on the divergence of ideas about certain pictures. Following that was a list of pictures which have been seen and approved by at least three national committees. If you did not agree with the estimates of some of films listed, you will realize that it is difficult to find pictures upon which all critics agree. If you don't like what we say about the movies, write and tell us so. If you do like it we are well paid.

↑ ↑ ↑

**AND AFTERWARD CAME SPRING** The very title of that story should make you want to read it; at least it did us here in the office where we have dozens a week to read, and that is a real test. And after you read the story, and wait awhile and forget it a little, you seem to think of it as a sermon, or a poem or something in addition to being a story, for it leaves you with a new feeling of faith and hope.

↑ ↑ ↑

**SOME READERS TALK IT OVER** The invitation at the top of the page has been accepted by an encouraging number of people who seem to realize that editors do not like to talk to themselves. From Canada comes this observation, concerning the article "A Delightsome People," published last month: "I find many here who are seemingly pleased with the story and the recognition Canada received in the 'Indian' number of the *Era*, which, I must add, was a beautiful piece of work from cover to cover." From the Friendly Islands comes a note in keeping with the name of the place; from Salt Lake the statement "we have been regular subscribers of the *Era* for many years, and think it the best value for the money we have ever had." Let's keep on talking things over. We tell you every month what we think; once in awhile drop a line to tell us your ideas!





# FRESH

*means*

## FULL STRENGTH GASOLINE

Once again Pep 88 offers you up-to-the-minute advantages. Every gallon you buy is fresh!

What does freshness mean in gasoline? Just this:

Full strength . . . no loss of "snap" and "go" . . . highest possible efficiency in your motor. And this is why:

Gasoline is a highly volatile substance. It evaporates rapidly. If allowed to stand, it quickly loses much of its vitality. Therefore, the sooner you get gasoline after it is refined, the better.

Pep 88 comes to your service stations days sooner than any gasoline not made in the intermountain region. It is that much fresher. The nearness of our refinery makes it possible for you to have the freshest gasoline on the market when you buy Pep 88.

If you are not now using Pep 88, just try it. Give your car the benefit of a fresh gasoline.

# ***PEP 88***

***the FRESH, FULL STRENGTH gasoline***

Manufactured and Guaranteed by Utah Oil Refining Company, Salt Lake City

You are cordially invited to listen to our program of  
variety music every Thursday night at 9:15 over KSL.

---

# BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

## December Thirty-first, Nineteen Hundred Thirty-one

It is with much pride the Officers of the Beneficial submit this financial report. Strength and Stability radiate from the within figures and should convince the most skeptical that this institution is one of the financial giants of the west. Few concerns have been so successful in showing a net increase in all departments of their business during the past two years.

ADMITTED ASSETS		* Per Cent of Total		LIABILITIES	
Per Cent of Total					
28.5	U. S. Government and Other Bonds .....	2,970,448.97	.43	Death Claims Proofs Not Received .....	\$ 44,232.39
5.6	Real Estate Owned.....	\$ 588,677.78	.59	Premiums and Int. Paid in Advance .....	61,440.23
36.3	First Mortgage Loans and Contracts.....	3,757,888.34	.31	Estimated for Taxes .....	32,500.00
25.8	Loans to Policyholders .....	2,687,620.77	.14	All Other Liabilities .....	14,667.38
.1	Cash in Banks.....	15,156.34		Policy Dividends Left at Int. ....	\$ 423,691.83
1.5	Accrued Interest on Investments .....	156,930.52		Div. Apportioned to Policies .....	562,389.95
2.2	Uncollected and Deferred Premiums .....	246,725.56		Policy Res. ....	8,021,744.08
				Cap. Stock .....	250,000.00
				Surplus (Unassigned) ...	750,000.00
				Contingent Res. Fund ..	190,000.00
			*98.52	For Protection and Benefit of Policyholders.....	\$10,197,825.86
		\$10,350,665.86			\$10,350,665.86

\*Special attention is called to the fact that 98.52% of the total assets are set aside for the benefit and protection of Policyholders.

In addition to the required reserves for the protection of policyholders The Beneficial has a surplus fund of ONE MILLION DOLLARS plus an added special reserve of ONE HUNDRED NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

### BENEFICIAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1931

PAID to Living Policyholders.....	\$ 642,277.75	Total Paid	
" for Death Claims.....	318,848.53	Policyholders .....	\$ 961,126.28
INCOME .....			\$ 2,294,474.97
INSURANCE WRITTEN AND REVIVED .....			12,169,968.00
INCREASE IN ASSETS .....			900,541.33
TOTAL PAID POLICYHOLDERS SINCE ORGANIZATION .....			7,726,002.13
TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE (Paid for Basis).....			61,092,909.00
TOTAL DOUBLE INDEMNITY (Paid for Basis) .....			12,480,500.00

In all lines of business there will be found one institution that steps out in front as a leader. In the Intermountain Region the Beneficial is that dominant figure. It has forged into the lead through proper management, that is ever alert to changing conditions and quick to serve the exacting public with all that is new and worthwhile in Life Insurance at a nominal cost. Then too—The Big Home Company is the one institution offering the public PARTICIPATING INSURANCE AT LOW NON-PARTICIPATING RATES.



# BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

**DIRECTORS**  
 HEBER J. GRANT, PRESIDENT  
 A. W. IVINS, 1st VICE PRESIDENT  
 JOE. F. SMITH

**HOME OFFICE: SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**  
 E. T. RALPHS  
 GENERAL MANAGER

**DIRECTORS**  
 GEO. J. CANNON, 2ND VICE PRESIDENT  
 A. B. C. OHLSON, SECRETARY  
 B. F. GRANT  
 DAVID O. MCKAY

IF IT'S A BENEFICIAL POLICY IT'S THE BEST INSURANCE YOU CAN BUY